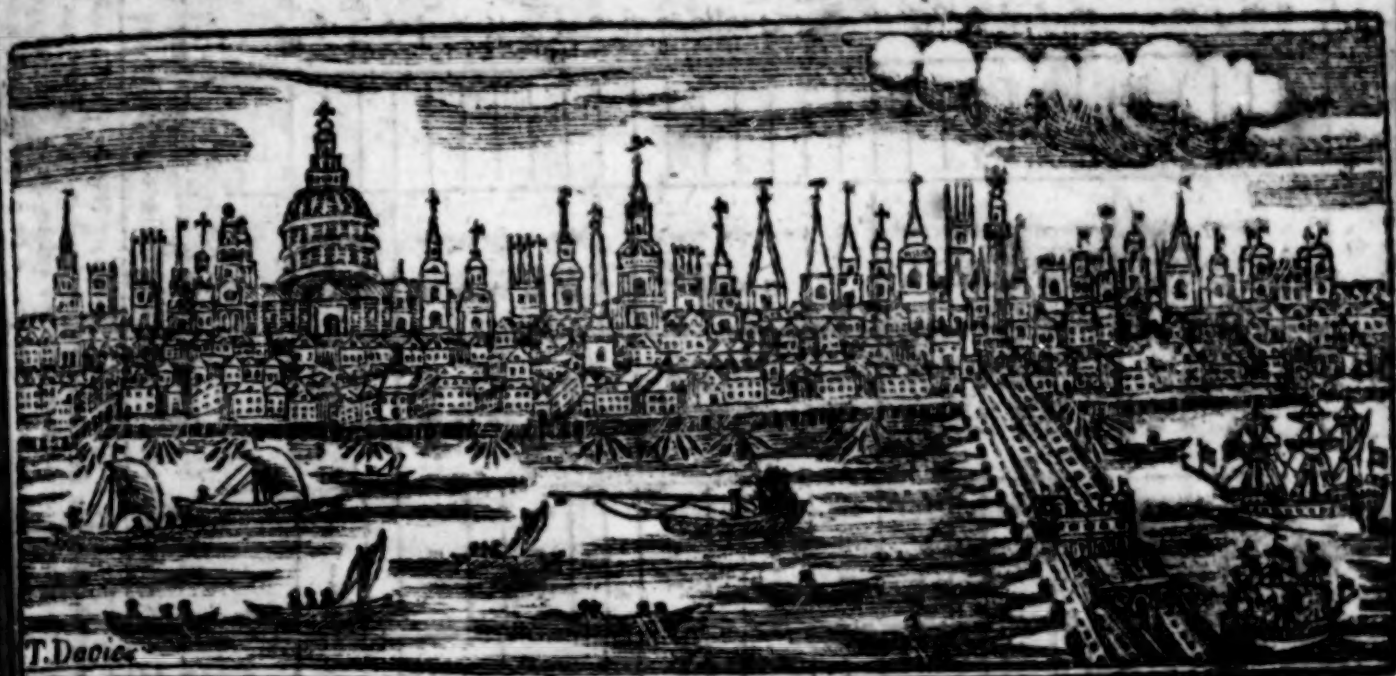


The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer*

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With an accurate Plan of

COLEMAN-STREET and BASSISHAW WARDS,

And Views of

ST. STEPHEN'S and ST. MICHAEL'S Churches, beautifully engraved,

ALSO,

A large and useful TABLE, to find the Distance from any one Day of the Year to any other by one Subtraction only, useful to Gentlemen, as well as in Compting-Houses.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47, in Pater-noster Row; Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or stitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES OF STOCKS, &c. in FEBRUARY, 1767.

Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3. p. C. consol.	3 1/2 per C. 1756	3 1/2 per C. 1758	4 per C. consol.	4 per C. 1763	4 per C. Navy	In. Bond prem.	Long Ann.	Lottery Ticket	Wind at Deal.	Weather London
142 1/2	210 1/2	102 1/2	88 1/2	88	89 1/2	89 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	S. W.	rain
142	230 1/2	103	—	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	—	—	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	S. W.	mild
143	229 1/2	—	—	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	—	—	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	E.	fine
Sunday	230 1/2	—	—	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	—	—	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	E.	rain
143	233 1/2	103	—	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	—	—	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	S. W.	cloudy
143 1/2	231 1/2	—	—	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	—	—	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	S. W.	cloudy
143	230 1/2	103	87	88	89 1/2	89 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	S. W.	mild
144	231 1/2	103	—	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	S. W.	cloudy
143 1/2	231 1/2	103	88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	S. E.	cold
143 1/2	235 1/2	—	—	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	—	—	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	S. E.	cloudy
Sunday	238 1/2	103	88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	—	—	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	S. E.	rain
143 1/2	236 1/2	103	89	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	S. S. W.	rain
143	235 1/2	103	—	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	S. S. W.	rain
143	232 1/2	103	—	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	S. W.	cloudy
Sunday	231 1/2	—	89	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	S. W.	rain
142	223 1/2	—	—	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	—	—	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	S. W.	rain
142	131 1/2	—	88 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	S. W.	mild
143	231 1/2	—	88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	S. W.	fine
142	229 1/2	—	88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	S. b. W.	rain
142	231 1/2	103	88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	S. W.	fair
143	232 1/2	—	88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	S. W.	rain
Sunday	231 1/2	103	83 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	S. S. W.	mild
142	233 1/2	101	88 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	—	—	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	S. S. W.	cloudy
141	233 1/2	—	88 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	—	—	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	18 0	27 1/2	—	S. b. E.	rain

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookfeller, and Correct State Lottery Office Keeper, at No. 30, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Tickets, Shares, and Chances of Tickets are sold and registered, also the Blanks and Prizes bought and sold.

Mark Lane Exchange	Basingstoke	Farnham.	Henley.	Worcester,	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Monmouth.	London.
Wheat 36s. od. to 51s. 5	5s. 8d to 6s. 2d	13s. 0s. to 14l	16l os load	42s to 48 qr	30s to 35 qu	7s 0gd bushel	7s 6d bu. 9 1/2 g	7s bush. 10 gal	Hay per load 30s to 56
Barley 23s. od. to 28s. 5s.	8s. 5d to 9s. 6d	27s to 29s. od	20s to 30 q	22s to 24	19s to 21	3s 8d to 4s 0d	10s od to 12s 6d	35 9d to 4s od	Straw from 14s. to 19
—	—	—	—	12s to 14	16s to 18	2s 6d to 3s 0d	2s 6d to 3s 0d	2s 6d to 3s 0d	Cattle 4d. per chald.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1767.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

Was very much surprised to see in the Appendix to the 34th vol. of your extensive and very useful Magazine; aspersions indiscriminately levelled at the whole body of gentlemen, engaged in the very necessary and useful practice of midwifery; a practice to which we are excited by humanity, charity, the preservation of the species, and every laudable principle. Nothing can I think excuse reflections, so illiberal, and, I aver, as false as disingenuous. They can have their foundation only in envy, ignorance, or illnature. Give me leave to trespass on your patience a moment or two, whilst I make a few remarks on what this candid gentleman has advanced. With regard to his observation on quacks and their nostrums, it may be a just one. I hate them both, and think the total extirpation of that infamous tribe, would be a real blessing to the community.

Very different treatment is, I hope, merited by the man midwife, and yet it is otherwise in this writer's opinion.

The first crime alledged against men-midwives, is, that they occasion a deficiency of births, by destroying an infinite number of children, by the reduction of the head—i. e. says the accuser, boring a hole in the cranium and squeezing out the brain. When gentlemen of the profession talk of reducing a child's head, I do not know what they connect with the expression any idea of boring a hole in the cranium—What they understand by it, is the bringing the head, by the assistance of the hand, if practicable, into the most convenient situation for the application of the forceps; an instrument so safe in it's contrivance, that it cannot, in judicious hands, possibly injure either the mother or child, and has undoubtedly been the preservation of thousands: And yet now and then unfortunate cases will occur, in which the seemingly cruel practice of opening the cranium is absolutely necessary, or without such assistance, the suffering mother must infallibly accompany the lost child to the tomb. This may be occasioned by a large hydrocephalus, or other accidents; and I am of opinion if this conscientious gentleman could possibly exchange situations with an unhappy female in so distressing circumstances, he would (unless he has no more gratitude than candor in his composition) assign a greater reward than that trifling one of the loss of his head, to any man midwife that should by his skill deliver him from the impending destruction. In cases of this nature, instead of destroying, we save a life. I must give this gentleman one further piece of instruction and (indeed he seems to want it most deplorably) and that is; when we are under the disagreeable necessity of opening the cranium and discharging it's contents, we do not bore it with the screw made use of by the antients in the æras of darkness, when the science was in it's infancy, but have much better adapted instruments, as well as more dextrous methods of applying them.

'Tis to be sure an unanswerable argument against the practice of men-midwives being any way necessary, that the 400000 men, employed in building the Egyptian pyramids came into the world without the assistance of the forceps. It would have been a miracle indeed, if they had not; for, alas a day! the happy invention of the forceps has not been generally known for more than 34 years. And notwithstanding his 400000 men were so lucky,

it does not follow, but that some thousands, who might have made as clever fellows, may have been lost for want of so happy a contrivance.

I blush for your correspondent when I read his conclusion. Indeed, sir, he must have had very bad informers. At the academies (how noble the charity!) for instructing pupils in the art of assisting (how invidious his term of obstructing!) Nature when inadequate to the task, the utmost decency is observed, and the utmost skill and tenderness exerted for the relief of the indigent sufferers. I confidently assert that no pupil in my time, was ever suffered to make any experiments, much less that shocking one mentioned, which humanity must shudder at. Pupils only deliver natural cases in which no extraordinary assistance is required, or if they are suffered, it is after long instruction and experience, and in the presence of the professor.

How then are pupils taught the use of instruments? By delivering artificial labours on machines ingeniously contrived for that purpose; and pupils are strictly directed never to take an instrument in hand, whilst there is the least hope that nature may be disburthened by her own efforts.

Hear the advice given us by that great patron and improver of our art, the late Dr. Smellie, to whose memory the ladies ought to erect a monument.

"Make yourselves masters of Anatomy, and acquire a competent knowledge of surgery and physic. Perform (but upon machines) the delivery of all difficult labours, that you may be dextrous when called to real labours, among women. Add to your sagacity, prudence, and resolution, that humanity which adorns the owner, and never fails of being agreeable to the distressed patient. Assist the poor as well as the rich, always acting with charity and compassion. Never fail to behave and speak with the utmost delicacy of decorum; and never violate the trust reposed in you, so as to harbour the least immoral or indecent design, but demean yourselves in all respects, suitable to the dignity of your profession."

See you any thing here, sir, bordering on cruelty and indecorum? Such was the behaviour of that great ornament of our science: Such, I hope, are the sentiments of every one of his

successors. If there are (but sure there cannot be) such monsters as your correspondent describes, let them I say, (to borrow his phrase) suffer death the most ignominious. But until he has stronger reasons than hearsay, for proclaiming scandal to the world, let him draw aside the veil of prejudice (that obscure medium through which he at present views us) and conduct his affirmation with more moderation, more candour, (and it will not be amiss if he calls to assistance) more justice, and more truth. I am, sir,

Your constant reader,

and humble servant,

A MAN-MIDWIFE.

If your Englishman deigns any reply to these plain remarks they shall be duly honoured.—At present I half suspect your correspondent to be some English old woman, of the midnight tribe, or at least an amanuensis to one.

Feb. 14, 1767.

An Affecting Anecdote.

MR. B. was at a little villa of his, not far from Paris, and entertaining a large company at dinner; during the desert, one of his footmen told him, that there was an elderly lady without, who said she must speak with him. "Must she? why, then tell her I am not at home."—But, sir!—"Do as I bid you, sirrah; would you have me go and tell her so myself?" But sir!—"What?"—She has a sweet pretty girl with her.—"Indeed! desire madam to walk in." Immediately the footman introduced a woman in mourning, followed by a young creature very decently dressed; she had a clean, coarse, gauze handkerchief upon her neck, and kept her eyes modestly upon the ground; but, whenever she raised them, there shot such a spirit from them that struck Mr. B. in an uncommon manner. "I beg your pardons, gentlemen and ladies (said the old lady) I have an affair upon my hands which is of the utmost consequence to me, and which claims the immediate protection of this gentleman; pointing to Mr. B. Then she gave them a strange account of a lawsuit, which nobody understood, tho' they all seemed to attend to her, for they were all so taken up with the appearance of the young woman, and Mr. B. in particular, that he nod-

ded his head several times, and at last pronounced the old woman's cause a good one, though he knew as little of the matter, as the rest of the company. She then desired him to step into the next room, for she had something very particular to say to him alone.

When they were there, the good woman told him, "That all the story about the law-suit was invented on purpose to amuse the company; but the young creature (says she) I have with me is a reality, which, I believe, has made some impression upon you, sir; if so, and you will please to make some provision for us, my fair pupil shall be at your disposal." Mr. B. asked her, "if she would be contented with *quatre mille livres de rente*?" (about 170 l. a year of our money.) I shall be satisfied, (said the old woman) and tomorrow, if you will sign the bargain, we will sup with you the night after, and you shall be the favourite sultan." She immediately returned to the room where she left the girl, and making her compliments to the company, she returned with her to Paris. As they went along, she related the conversation that passed between her and Mr. B. and the bargain she had made. The girl was modest, and much surprised at her mother's discourse; and with the blushes of innocence glowing in her cheeks, she with great spirit reproached for what she had done: "You have ever till now, mother, (cries the girl) educated me in the most virtuous principles; and what is the reason, that, on a sudden, you have changed your character? The respect I bore you was the most delicious sensation for an honest mind; what you have been telling me, can be only a trial that you are pleased to make of my virtue; I am sure that you are too good to deprive me of the unequalled pleasure I feel in esteeming you." The old woman had nothing to say in excuse for herself, but answered directly to this purpose.—"Know, young woman, that I am not your mother! I bought you of her who bore you; I have spared no expense for your education; it is now time that I should reap the fruits of my care and generosity? Go, go to bed, miss, reflect upon the obligations you have to me, and prepare yourself tomorrow to be grateful and obedient." The poor young woman could not close her eyes all the night:—what

a dreadful situation for so modest a creature! "Who can be my parents? Good God! what shall I do!" Then sighing and washing the pillow with her tears, she thought of many wild expedients to deliver herself from the horrors of prostitution!—at last she took a resolution to get up before day, to deceive the people who were in the same house, and throw herself at the feet of the Lieutenant de Police, and tell her whole story. This most upright magistrate calmed her grief:—"Go, said he, my dear child, follow your supposed mother to Mr. B. and do not seem in the least concerned upon the occasion. I give you my word, that nothing shall happen to you to injure your honour, or even, if possible, to distress your delicacy." She returned to her old woman before she was up, who had not the least suspicion of what had happened, and at the appointed time, they both went together to the meeting, as it was fixed the day before. Mr. B. had assembled several of his friends to be witnesses of his happiness, for in these love-matters of bargain and sale, there is much more of vanity than passion. They sat down, the conversation grew warm, and the young creature had a continual blush upon her face, which was interpreted to be every thing, but what it was—real unaffected innocence. In the midst of this scene, an exempt of the police arrives, comes into the room without ceremony, and addressing himself to Mr. B. "Sir, I know you have a right to see what company you please at your own house; but you do not know this old lady and this young one, who are now at your table, and I have my orders to take them up. I shall take Madam a L'Hopital, and Miss to whatever convent she pleases; but before I stir, I must know of that wicked old bawd, who is the real mother of this young creature, that she would have sold for prostitution, and which, sir, I am sorry to say, your vanity would have purchased."—The old wretch trembling, and almost dead with terror, with much ado hammered out, that her mother's name was Frederic. "Frederic! Frederic! cries out Mr. B. that Frederic, I fear, the mother of this girl, lived with me for many years; she had one daughter, and, upon a quarrel, left me, and would never let me hear from her more; but

—but are you, are you my daughter ! He burst into a flood of tears, and ran distractedly into her arms. There never was such a scene of tenderness. The exempt melted with the rest (for all the best feelings of nature were at once operating) and leaving the daughter in the arms of her father, he carried the false mother *a la maison de force*. —Mr. B. has gained much by the change, instead of a mistress he has found a daughter, who, by her virtue, delicacy, and good sense, will be a comfort to him, and is an honour to any family.

An Attempt to explain the Words Reason, Substance, &c.

A Very remarkable little book having been lately published, intitled, “An Attempt to explain the Words Reason, Substance, Person, Creeds, Orthodoxy, Catholic-church, Subscription, and Index expurgatorius. To which are added, some Reflections, miscellaneous Observations, Quotations, and Queries, on the same Subjects. By a Presbyter of the church of England.” We hope our readers will be pleased with some extracts from it; and to shew that the author’s design was most christian and humane, we shall begin with his preface, which is as follows :

“The author’s design, in the following sheets, is to shew what mighty evils have fallen upon mankind by disputes amongst churchmen, about the use and meaning of certain words, hard to be understood and almost impossible to be explained, and thence to persuade men, if he can, to be more moderate in the use of these uncertain terms, or, at least, not to be so furious, as many have been, in compelling others to use them likewise.

As it is evident that the protestant religion, like primitive christianity, is founded upon the natural inherent right that every man has to judge for himself, he hopes that no protestant will think a man faulty because he may differ, in some sentiments, from the religion which happens to be established in the country he lives in, if he modestly assigns his reasons, and humbly proposes the means for reconciling all differences.

We are continually forming schemes

for advancing the protestant religion and depressing popery, because we are persuaded that one promotes, and the other prevents, the happiness of mankind. But we do not seem sufficiently to consider, wherein *protestantism* itself consists. All acknowledge, in general, that it consists in renouncing the errors of popery : and here they mention some particulars, as the pope’s supremacy, transubstantiation, purgatory, indulgences, and others. But this is only striking at some branches while the root of all the evil, *the spirit of imposing our own sense of things upon others*, is suffered to remain. But the true protestant principle, of allowing private judgment, would effectually extirpate this bitter root, would give human reason it’s proper employment, and restore the word of God to it’s original dignity, by making it alone the standard of truth and orthodoxy.

Protestants now see the follies they have been guilty of, for more than two hundred years past, in disputing, with great acrimony, amongst themselves, concerning the outsidings of religion, such as kneelings, bowings, standings, crossings, rings, surplices, hoods, cowls, altars, and such like articles. We all acknowledge now that these things may be where true religion is; and that true religion may be very well without them. The great inconvenience of them is, that when they are once admitted, ignorant people look upon them as real parts of religion, just as the foolish Indians looked upon the cloaths of the Europeans, who first arrived in their country, as real parts of their bodies. Therefore the author humbly thinks that the less of outward ornaments there is in religion, the less is it liable to be corrupted or misunderstood; and that true and acceptable worship to God should always be represented to the people as consisting intirely in spirit and in truth. And therefore that a plain liturgy and service might be composed, from the holy scriptures, in such general terms, as few christians could have any objections against: for it would seem, that what is designed for general use should not be expressed in the distinguishing manner or language of any one party; otherwise there is laid the foundation of everlasting disputes and displeasure, so contrary to the designs

of true christianity. And if such a comprehensive service were instituted, this would, still, leave every man to enjoy his own private opinions, and the whole society be united in the bonds of mutual love and forbearance.

We all observe that the protestant religion gains but very little upon popery. The reason seems to be, that the papists are consistent with themselves, in resolving the whole of their religion into the decisions of their clergy, whom they call the church; whereas protestants who profess to found all their religion in the right of private judgment to interpret scripture, are not consistent with themselves in this profession. The authority of their clergy, whom they too call the church, is supposed to determine on the true meaning of it amongst almost every sect of them. So that the same arguments which they use against this assumed power of popery, are often with a greater force, retorted upon themselves.

Several of our good bishops see and feel this to be the case, and wish that they were not obliged to insist upon a subscription and declaration of an *unfeigned assent and consent* from the clergy, to what has been authoritatively determined for them beforehand. And many of the clergy complain that they are thus precluded from the right of judging in these important matters for themselves, and are, by law, obliged to take up and defend the opinions of men who were dead long before they themselves were born; and for no other reason, but because these were their opinions.

Almost every body sees that these things are wrong. Should not every body then strive to set them right? The undertaking is indeed arduous. It may be followed by the loss of worldly honours and preferment, and by an enraged persecution of empassioned zealots, with numbers of whom *every* party abounds. Therefore this cause, however glorious, is *prudently* declined. How few venture to speak out their real sentiments! Archdeacon Orr, in the preface to his excellent book on the theory of Religion, has these remarkable words, "To complete the scheme which the author had revolved in his mind, another tract should be added

to this, upon the External and Political State of Religion. But though he had made some progress in sketching out a general plan of such a work, yet as he foresaw that the prosecution of it would lead him into a wide field of controversy, where very wise and good men would be found to differ greatly, he chose to drop the design; and will not hereafter probably resume it." But I heartily wish something may happen to make him alter his resolution.

The author of these sheets hopes it will appear, to any one who shall read them, that he is not an enemy to any man's person. He declares himself a friend to all his fellow creatures: and indeed desires nothing in this world so much as to promote their happiness, by uniting them in the strongest bonds of kindness and mutual good-will.

The author begins by shewing what we mean, or ought to mean, by the word Reason, and then shews, that no man can without an explanation, know what another means by the word Substance, because of the various senses in which it is made use of, and because no man knows what even he himself means by it in a sense perfectly abstract.

After this our author proceeds as follows: "But since we can make nothing of Substance, let us try if we can succeed better in Person. This word, according to its etymology, originally signifies the mask, which was worn by the Roman players when they acted their parts upon the stage. These masks were painted in the several characters which these actors were to assume; and openings made in the mouth, through which the voice sounded to the audience. Hence, in a little time the verb *personare* came to signify to imitate the actions or character of another man, and in this sense it is used in our own language even to this day.

[To be continued in our next.]

An Account of Coleman-street and Bassishaw Wards: With an accurate PLAN of those Wards.

COLEMAN-STREET ward received its name from the principal street therein, built by one Coleman, or, not improbably, was called so on account of the many dealers in coals who

who antiently inhabited it. East it is bounded by the wards of Bishopsgate, Broadstreet, and Cheap; West by Basinghall-street-ward; North by Cripplegate ward, Upper-Moorfields, and Bishopsgate-ward; and on the South by Cheap-ward.

The principal streets, &c. in this ward are the Old Jewry, part of Lothbury and Cateaton-street, - and all Coleman-street; as to the courts and alleys they are expressed in the plan.

In the Old Jewry, is the parish church of St. Olave Jewry; in Lothbury, St. Margaret's church, and in Coleman-street that of St. Stephen. Other buildings of any account are.

In Coleman-street, Armourers and Brasiers Hall, a handsome brick building. In Lothbury, Founder's hall. In the Old Jewry, the Excise Office, formerly the mansion of Sir John Frederick.

The parish of St. Olave's Jewry, was antiently a rectory, but is now a vicarage. The patronage was in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's till 1181, but is now in the crown. The church being consumed in the great fire of 1666, was handsomely rebuilt, and the parish of St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane united to it. Value of the living about 120*l. per ann.* The vestry is general, two churchwardens; sixty-two houses; it pays augmentation 3*l. per ann.* to the parish of St. Sepulchre's.

St. Margaret's, Lothbury, is a rectory, and the patronage thereof in the crown. The church was burnt in 1666, and was very elegantly rebuilt. Value to the rector about 150*l. per ann.* The vestry is general; two churchwardens, and 158 houses. Augmentation to the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, three pounds *per ann.*

St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, is a rectory, and the patronage in the crown, of whom the parishioners hold it in fee-farm. The church was consumed in 1666, and rebuilt in much the same form it was before (see the plan.) The living is about 130*l. per ann.* The vestry is general; two churchwardens: four overseers of the poor; 461 houses.

This ward is governed by an alderman, his deputy, six common-councilmen; four constables, four scavengers; thirteen wardmote inquest men, and a beadle. It is taxed to the 15th at 15*l. 6*s.* 9*d.** There are to watch near Moor-

gate, and in other parts of the ward, a constable, a beadle, and thirty-two watchmen, every night. The jurymen, returned by the wardmote inquest, are to serve in the several courts in Guildhall, in August.

The present alderman is Robert Alfop, Esq; his deputy, Mr. James Kettilby; and the common-council men, Mess. Francis Baker, Tho. Smith, William Bishop, Robert Shank, and John Saffory.

BASSISHAW or Basinghall Ward, is very small, consisting of one street, called Basinghall-street, from Basing's hall, antiently the principal house in it. On the east and south it is bounded by Coleman-street ward, on the north by Cripplegate ward, and on the west by Cheap and Cripplegate wards.

The principal buildings are the church of St. Michael Bassishaw; Bakewell, or Blackwell-Hall, formerly Basing's Hall, once the seat of that antient family: It is now a weekly mart for woollen good; part of Guildhall; Cooper's hall, a good brick building; Mason's hall; Girdler's hall and Weaver's hall.

St. Michael Bassishaw is a rectory, and the patronage in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The church was burnt down in 1666, and handsomely rebuilt. (See the plan.) The value to the rector is about 140*l. per ann.* The vestry is general; two churchwardens; 148 houses. Augmentation to the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, 6*l. per ann.*

This ward is governed by an alderman, his deputy, and three other common-councilmen; two constables, two scavengers; seventeen wardmote inquest men and a beadle. It is taxed to the fifteenth in London, at 7*l.* and in the Exchequer also at 7*l.* The jurymen returned by the wardmote inquest, are to serve in the courts at Guildhall, in March. Every night a constable, a beadle, and twelve watchmen, watch at their several stands in this ward.

The present alderman of this ward is Sir William Baker, knt. (erroneously stiled esquire, in the arms) his deputy Mr. John Saunders, and the common-councilmen Mess. John Nicholson, Gabriel Leakey, and George Ruffel.



The Arms of Robert Alcock Esq.



LIBERTY

The Arms of
Wm Baker Esq.



PART OF CRIPPLEGATE

PART OF BISHOP'S GATE WARD

Quarters of

Fields

The Lower

Moor



Bethlehem

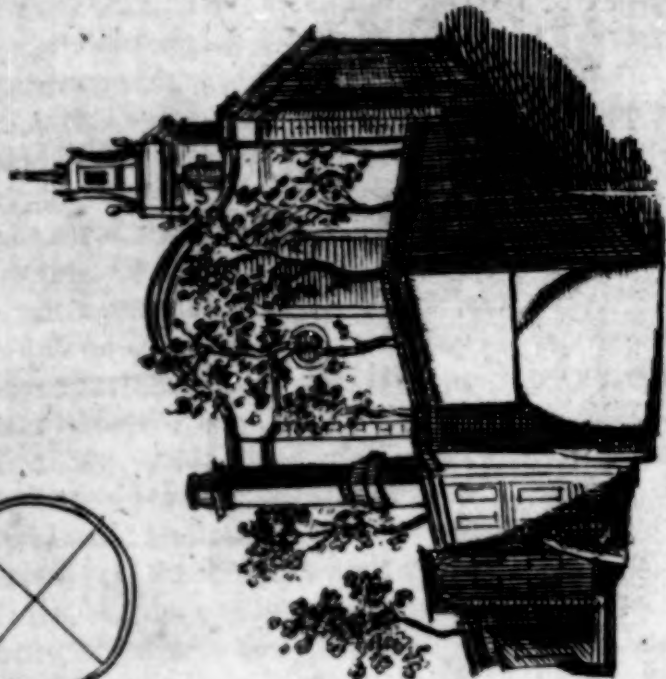
Hospital

London Wall Street

Little Moorfields Street
Road to Doghouse Barn

PART OF

CRIPPLEGATE



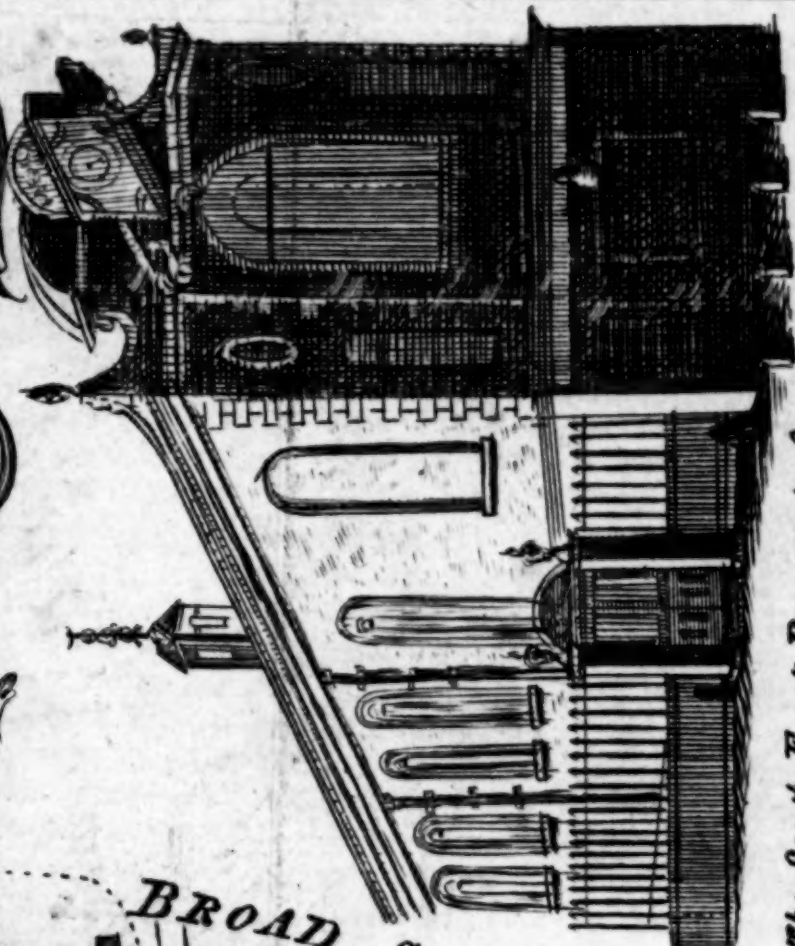
The North East Prospect of the Parish Church
St Michael Baylisware.

LONDON

WAR

COLEMAN STREET,
AND BASSISHAW,

Taken from the latest SURVEY,
With Corrections and Amendments.



The South East Prospect of
the Parish Church of St. Stephen Coleman Street.



PART OF

BROAD STREET

WARD

COLEMAN

Great Bell Alley

REEL

LOTHBURY

OLD JEWRY

Cat Eaton Str

PART OF

CHEAP WARD

HIGH HALL

St. Michael's

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The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament which began Dec. 17, 1765, being the fifth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without doors. Continued from our last p. 9.

MARCH 3d. Accounts were ordered to be laid before the house of the amount of the exchequer bills made out, by virtue of the act 4 Geo. III. chap. 25. and also of the act of the preceding session chap. 19. which was the next day accordingly done, and the accounts being then ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the members, they were on the 12th referred to the committee of supply. As all these loans or exchequer bills, were to be discharged and cancelled by the aids granted in this session, it was the cause of the resolution of the committee of ways and means reported and agreed to on the 18th, * and as soon as it was agreed to, a bill was ordered to be brought in by the same gentlemen who had been ordered to prepare and bring in the malt-tax bill †. As such bills are often prepared before hand, Mr. Cooper in pursuance of this order, the next day presented to the house, a bill for raising a certain sum of money, by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of 1766; which bill was then read a first time and ordered to be read a second time, as it accordingly was on the 20th, and having afterwards passed through both houses, it received the royal assent on the 11th of April, being only five or six days after it had come to be in the power of the possessors of these loans or exchequer bills, to demand payment, or to tender them in payment of any of our public taxes.

April 23. The 2d and 3d resolutions of the committee of supply reported and agreed to on the 10th were upon motion again read, and then it was ordered that a bill be brought in pursuant thereunto, and to be prepared and brought in by the same gentlemen. Accordingly, on the 28th, Mr. Cooper presented to the house a bill for redeeming one third part of the remainder of the joint stock of annuities, established by an act of the 3d of his present majesty's reign in respect of several

navy, victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance debentures; which was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; and as it neither did, nor well could meet with any opposition, it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 14th of May.

As soon as the two resolutions upon which this bill was founded were agreed to, it was ordered, that Mr. Speaker do forthwith give notice, that one third part, &c. and he having accordingly given and published a proper notice ‡, therefore it was by this act enacted, that the said notices should be deemed good and sufficient notices for the redemption of one third part of the said joint stock, and of the annuities attending on such part; and that the same shall be redeemable, and redeemed accordingly; and that on or before the 25th of December, 1766, there shall be issued and paid to the governor and company of the Bank of England, the sum of 870888 l. 5s. 5d. halfpenny, out of all or any of the aids or supplies granted in this session, or out of the surplusses commonly called the sinking fund (except out of the said aids such as hath been, or shall be, in the same session specially and intirely appropriated to any one particular use or purpose) to be applied by the said governor and company in payment of the like sum for the redemption and full satisfaction of one third part of the said remaining joint stock, together with such interest or annuities upon the same as shall on the said 25th be grown due; which interest or annuities the Bank was to pay on or until that day, even though the principal monies should have been paid and satisfied to them before that day; as the annuities growing due upon this third part between Michaelmas and Christmas were by this act to be paid into the Bank upon account out of the surplusses of the sinking fund; and the annuities grow-

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* See our last vol. p. 1. † See before, p. 662. ‡ See Lond. Mag. 1766, p. 210.

ing due yearly upon the whole of this joint stock were, by the act which established it *, to be paid out of the sinking fund yearly at Lady day and Michaelmas.

This is the substance of the act, but I suppose no part of the principal monies was paid into the Bank before the said 25th of December, 1766; for as a great many new exchequer bills were to be issued by the act I have last mentioned; I reckon the whole produce of the public revenue, was applied as fast as it came in, either to the immediate public service, or to the paying off the old exchequer bills, in order to delay as long as possible the issuing of any new bills; because no exchequer bill bears any interest until it is issued, and consequently every day's delay in issuing it, is a day's interest saved to the public, as the interest upon such bill is not payable termly but daily, until they are returned again into the exchequer, or into the hands of some revenue collector, from which day the interest ceases until the bill or bills be re-issued for some public service.

April 21st. The resolutions that day reported being, after some debate upon the first, agreed to, it was ordered that a bill, or bills, should be brought in upon them, and to be prepared and brought in by the same gentlemen appointed to bring in the last mentioned bill. In pursuance of this order, Mr. Paterfon, on the 7th of May, presented to the house a bill for raising a certain sum of money, by way of annuities and a lottery, to be charged on the sinking fund; which was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. And as it was in substance nothing more than that of converting the first of the said resolutions into the form of an act, it afterwards passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

In further pursuance of the said order Mr. Paterfon, on the said 7th of May, presented to the house a bill for granting to his majesty a certain sum of money out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned, for the service of the year 1766; which was then read a first time, and or-

dered to be read a second time †. The next day it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for next morning, which was at several times put off until the 13th, when after reading the order of the day, instructions were severally ordered to the committee, that they should have power to receive a clause of credit, and also a clause of appropriation, and it was ordered that so much of his majesty's speech to both houses on the 15th of November 1763, as related to the money arising from the sale of prizes vested in the crown, and to the sums which should arise by the sale of the ceded islands, being applied to the public service, should be referred to the said committee ‡, and also that the account of the produce of such part of the sinking fund, on the 5th of April, 1766, as was subject to the disposition of parliament, be referred to the said committee.

With these instructions and references the house resolved itself into the same, and having gone through the bill, and made all the proper amendments, the report was next day received, the amendments agreed to, and the bill with the amendments ordered to be ingrossed. On the 22d it was read a third time, being now intitled, A bill for granting to his majesty a certain sum of money out of the sinking fund; and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of 1766; and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament. It was then passed and sent to the lords for their concurrence, which their lordships granted without any amendment; and at the end of the session it received the royal assent.

As to this act itself, I think it necessary to observe, that from the account of the produce of the sinking fund referred to the committee upon the bill, there appeared to be then in the receipt of the exchequer the sum of 439586l. 10s. 2d. † consequently, by virtue of the clause of credit contained in the act, the treasury were impowered to raise but 1710413l. 3s. 9d. ‡ which they were impowered to raise by loans or exchequer bills, without any limitation of interest: and as to the other sums applied by this act to the service of 1766, they consisted of those

* See act 3 Geo. III. chap. 9. † See

‡ See ditto 1763, p. 606.

Lond. Mag. 1766, p. 665. Ref. 23.

mentioned in the following resolutions of the two grand committees of supply and ways and means, viz. The first resolution of the 29th of April, of that of ways and means, 80000l. The second resolution of ditto 181000l. The third resolution of ditto. The 5th resolution of February 15th of that of supply, 2321l. 14s. 10d. $\frac{1}{2}$. The 4th resolution of April, 29th of that of ways and means, 60000l. The second resolution of March 13th of that of supply, 74777l. 14s. And the 4th resolution of March 27th of ditto, 1167l. 10s. so that the other sums applied by this act to the current service amount to 199226l. 18s. 10d. and half a farthing, making in the whole 2349226l. 18s. 10d. $\frac{1}{2}$. beside the produce of the duties on gum senega, which could not then be known.

These were all the bills past into laws that can properly be called money bills, but there were some other bills passed from whence some addition may arise to the public revenue, which I shall

The 12th of February the 15th

The first eight resolutions of March the 13th

The first of March the 18th

The first two resolutions of March the 27th

The resolutions of April the 10th

The Resolution of April the 14th

Total to be deducted

Necessary annual expence

But as some of the articles of this public expence must necessarily in time of peace decrease yearly, particularly the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th resolution of February the 15th, and the 3d and 4th resolutions of March the 27th, and probably the 2d of February the 18th, I must suppose that when we have paid off all the debts not provided for before the end of the war, our necessary annual expence will never much exceed 3000000l. unless our parliament should not only think that they have a right and a knowledge of the circumstances of every one of our colonies in America sufficient for enabling them to judge how much, and in what manner, they can severally contribute towards the public expence, but also resolve to exercise that right; for if this should be the case, the 4th resolution of February the 15th and those of January the 27th would together soon amount to double what they are: Nay it might probably

hereafter have occasion to take notice of. However, we may now calculate what was granted by last session for the payment of debts contracted during the last war, and what was granted for emergencies that may not annually occur, from whence we shall see what may be our necessary annual expence hereafter in time of the most profound peace; for as we had not last year so much as one Spithead expedition, nor one German prince subsidized, we cannot expect to be in any future year at a less public expence. Among our debts paid off I shall reckon services incurred and not provided for and likewise the deficiencies, and replacements to the sinking fund; for tho' some such may probably occur every year, yet they may more properly be called debts paid off, or emergencies, rather than a part of the necessary annual expence. Therefore from the sum total of last year's grants, we must deduct the following resolutions, viz.

	35061	6	2
	2498042	8	0
	8708	17	7
	156043	13	8
	2070888	5	5
	292828	0	4
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	5061572	11	5
	3211707	19	8
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involve us in another German war: The French and Spaniards would take advantage of the discontents of our people in America to renew their incroachments, depredations, and hostilities against us in that part of the world; and as we cannot enter into a war against these two nations without first forming a confederacy upon the continent of Europe, sufficient for the protection of our king's dominions upon that continent, we cannot expect to be able to form such a confederacy without entering into engagements at least as expensive as the last; nor can we well expect to make the same glorious use of it, for the four P's can never more unite in our favour.

By the four P's I mean Pitt—Pompadour—Prussia—and Providence: It was by the accidental conjunction of these four extraordinary constellations that we obtained such triumphs in the last war: By Mr. Pitt's prudent direction

tion of the military and money affairs of this nation, by Madam Pompadour's malign influence upon the military and money affairs of France, and by the surprising courage and conduct of his Prussian majesty in the direction of the war in every part of Germany; and yet notwithstanding the extraordinary conjunction of these three, notwithstanding our unexpected triumphs in the course of the war, such was the natural superiority of the confederacy against us in that war, that our affairs were in a most desperate situation before the end of the campaign in 1761*. At that very nick of time Providence remarkably interposed in our favour, by putting an end to the important life of Elizabeth then empress of Russia, who died at Petersburg after a few days illness on the 5th of January 1762, having but just compleated the 51st year of her age, and 20th of her reign.

This at once threw desperation upon the other side of the question; for by the change that happened immediately upon her death, in the system of politics at the court of Russia, and by the good use we made during the next summer of our military force both by sea and land, the affairs of France and her new ally the king of Spain were thrown into so desperate a situation, that I doubt if we made such an use of it as we might have done in the insuing negotiation for a treaty of peace, if we had nothing to fear from the jealousies of the then neutral powers of Europe, several of whom might have been induced by the growing power of Prussia and Hanover upon the continent of Europe, and the increasing power of this nation in the East and West Indies, to have joined with vigour and spirit against us in the war. And this doubt every impartial man must remain intangled in, unless he has a more certain knowledge than any private man can as yet have, of the maxims and secret views of the then ruling ministers at the several neutral courts of Europe; for as several others beside Spain had, during the war, but very indifferently observed their neutrality, with respect to this nation,

from such accounts as were then made public there appeared to be some reason for apprehending this consequence, had we rejected the terms of peace that were offered by our enemies; as politics are now too well understood, and too generally attended to for any nation to expect what happened in the time of the Romans, *dum singuli pugnant, omnes vincuntur*.

But whatever doubts we may have as to the wisdom of our agreeing to the terms of the last treaty of peace, no man can doubt of its being the most beneficial treaty, for ourselves at least, that was ever made by this nation; and indeed I do not recollect any war we were ever engaged in, which so immediately concerned the real and true interest of this nation. The treaty of Bretigny that was deemed so glorious at the time it was made, and that was so highly applauded by the foolish or sycophant English historians of that age, was so far from being equally beneficial, that it neither was, nor could be so; for the very boon we were contending for in that war would have ruined us: By good luck we never could obtain it, tho' our grandees were led by their ambition or avarice (and consequently our parliaments such as they were in those days) to address and to grant money for the prosecution of the design †. A province or two of France might have remained, as they actually did, in the possession of our kings for several years, and continued as an appendix to the kingdom of England; but had we succeeded in making our king also king of France, the two kingdoms must soon have been again separated by some terrible disaster, or the British islands would long before this time have become an appendix to the great kingdom of France: We should all have been Frenchmen: The English language, like the Welsh and Irish, would have been banished to the most remote and unfrequented corners; and these islands now so happy, would have been governed, or rather pillaged, by French viceroys; for the seat of government can never long remain in an island if it be under

* See *Land. Mag.* 1764. p. 509.

† See *Puffendorf's Introduction to the Hist. of France*, 8vo. p. 193, *Rapin's Hist. of England*, fol. p. 417.

the dominion of a great and extensive kingdom upon a neighbouring continent. Thank God! We at last lost even the few provinces we had in France; for we never were in any settled tranquillity or thought of any thing but fighting, whilst we had any of them; and the neighbouring powers to France always made their own market of us, even so low down as Henry VIII, as often as our kings thought of going to war for the defence of what they had, or for the recovery of what they had lost in that kingdom.

The case is very different with respect to the possessions we now have in America. We can never have occasion to call for the assistance of any European power to defend them because we can easily defend them as well as ourselves, by our navy, and they will always contribute greatly towards enabling us to do so, by the numbers of brave and able seamen they employ, and enable us to employ; and as they have been by the wisdom of our ancestors divided into several distinct governments, they can never unite into one great empire, if we neither oppress them ourselves, nor allow our governors to oppress them. We should therefore most cautiously avoid every measure that may be thought by them oppressive, especially such a one as must be thought so by all of them, which from what has passed we may know, will be the case of any tax we compell them to pay, by virtue of an act passed in the parliament of Great Britain, and not expressly approved of or tacitly assented to by their own assemblies; for by every one of their charters it is provided, that they shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities of British subjects: Now it is the chief and the peculiar privilege of the subjects of Great Britain, not to be bound by law to pay any tax but such as have been, or shall be agreed to by a majority of their representatives; and whatever we may think here, I believe we shall find it difficult to persuade a freeholder, or free burgess of any county or town in America, who never saw Great Britain in his whole life, or gave his vote for or against any one man in our parliament, that he has a representative in the parliament of Great Britain.

They are all obliged by their charters

to submit to the laws of England, and consequently they must all be bound by every new law that is made by our parliament for amending explaining, or enforcing the laws of England; but the laws of England are very different from the laws of taxation*. There is no tax imposed by the laws of England but the old and rightful customs, which are now often ascertained and enforced by a new law; and I must say, that if strict and impartial justice had been observed, something like what we now call the land tax ought to have been introduced and established, in the room of that unalienable property and those feudal tenures which our kings, for satisfying the avarice of our grantees, found themselves obliged to part with, instead of those hateful excises which were in the room of them established by the partiality of our grantees in their own favour; for by the laws of England the crown was and always ought to be provided with a sufficient revenue for supporting the usual expence of our government, absolutely necessary in time of peace; but when war or any other accidental emergency makes a greater expence absolutely necessary, the subjects of Great Britain have a right by themselves or their representatives, to judge, 1st of the necessity, 2dly of the sum that may be sufficient for answering that necessity; and 3dly of the methods and time in which it may be most convenient for them to raise that sum. Upon these occasions it is that the laws of taxation take place; and I believe every man of common sense will grant that if it be possible it is better for the subject as well as the crown, to raise that sum as it may be wanted, than to raise it at once, by granting a present premium for the advance, or a future interest for the delay of payment; which is the reason why all taxation laws are or ought to be temporary.

It is this right that the British subjects in America now lay claim to: They say they have no representatives any where but in their own respective assemblies, consequently can form no judgment as to any of the three points before mentioned, but by their representatives in those assemblies; and that an attempt to impose any tax upon them by virtue of an act passed

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in the British parliament only, would be an attempt to deprive them of that privilege which is the chief privilege enjoyed by all British subjects in any part of the British dominions, because it is the only privilege we can depend on for the preservation of all the privileges and immunities we have a right to; and whilst they are in this way of thinking, we cannot expect, I should be sorry to find, we had reason to expect, that they would quietly submit to such an attempt. Whereas if it should ever be resolved to make an amendment to the laws of England, by substituting for the life of the king upon the throne, a moderate land tax in the room of that unalienable and those feudal tenures which our kings found themselves obliged to part with, and in the room of that part of the old and rightful customs which we have wisely for the benefit of our trade and manufactures annihilated, and at the same time abolish many of those excises upon the necessaries of life, which have been by the partiality of the rich amongst us introduced and unwisely as well as unjustly established for ever, or at least for the life of the king upon the throne: I say, if we should ever resolve upon such an amendment I could demonstrate that every landholder in Great Britain whose land estate did not exceed 500*l.* a year, would find his advantage in it, even supposing it were to be preceded by a new and equal assessment; and I dare say, our people in America would very generally approve of it, especially if it were at the same time enacted, that no man should, either by himself or deputy, hold any public office there, unless he resided chiefly in America, and in that colony where the greatest part of the business of his office was to be transacted; for like a skilful physician, when we find ourselves obliged to administer a bitter pill, as this would be to the taste of the great landholders in America, we should always contrive an innocent but pleasant vehicle for carrying it down; whereas, an ignorant quack can think of nothing but his nostrum, by which he disgusts instead of curing his patient.

Whether any such amendment as this to the laws of England may ever be resolved on, is what I cannot fore-

tell: If it ever should, it must certainly be preceded by a new, an equal, and a general assessment upon the lands and trade of Great Britain as well as British America; for without this, if we should attempt to impose a land tax in America by virtue of an act of the British parliament, I am afraid it will be opposed upon the same principle, and with the same vigour, with which they opposed the late stamp duty; therefore I hope we shall continue to content ourselves with what addition to our public revenue we can obtain by peaceable means from the assembly of each respective colony; for to attempt to obtain any such addition by forcible means, or by the terror of our arms, it would increase our public expence yearly, far beyond what could be made good by any addition to our annual revenue so obtained, and might probably be attended with such consequences as would be fatal to our trade, if not to our very being as a free and independent people: On the other hand, if we continue in the peaceable state in which we are at present, and can prevent any decay in our trade and manufactures, it will appear from the above state of our necessary annual expence, that we can now spare at least 1500,000*l.* from the sinking fund yearly for paying off our public debts, without any addition to our present annual revenue; and as every annual payment must add a large sum to the sinking fund, we may soon be able to spare two millions a year, for the same purpose, so that notwithstanding our present heavy load, many of the present generation may, before they die, have the satisfaction to see their country quite free from any national debt*.

I shall now begin to give an account of the most remarkable bills brought in during this session which had the good fortune to be passed into laws, according to the order of time in which they were brought in, or preparations made for bringing them in. According to this order the first that occurs to my notice is the now annual bill for importation of salted beef, &c. from Ireland; for on the very first day of the session a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill to continue the said act of the preceding session †; which was agreed to, and Sir Joseph Mawbey and Mr. Coventry were ordered to pre-

* See *Lond. Mag.* 1764, p. 460.

† See *last vol.* p. 122.

pare, and bring in the same; and as such provisions then bore so high a price, that even the most selfish of our landholders were ashamed to petition against the bill, it passed through both houses without opposition, but did not receive the royal assent until the 19th of February, and as the allowance of such importation granted by the act to be continued was for twelve months from the commencement of that act, and some of our customhouse officers who did not know that every act of parliament which does not prescribe a particular day for its commencement, is always supposed to have commenced upon the first day of the session in which it is passed, did on that account perhaps make some difficulty to allow any such free importation, between the 17th of December and the 19th of Feb. therefore to prevent any such future difficulty, care was taken in this new bill, to continue the former act until the first of February, 1767, upon a supposition, I reckon, that the parliament would meet soon enough for having a new bill passed for continuing it for another twelve months at least; for to have made it to have continued until the beginning of the next session, might perhaps have been objected to, as not being a limited but an uncertain time.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE game laws, as well as those of the poor and highways, are so numerous, that people (whose business it is, and employment it ought to be, to understand and decypher them) will hardly give themselves the trouble of looking into them, or endeavour to construe them by classical rules. I cannot indeed help saying, that many eminent lawyers, who shine much in the practice of the law in this present age, have not had the advantage of so good a classical education as that profession requires, no more than many officers of justice, who have been taken too early from school in order to travel and see foreign parts, to complete their education, which they hardly ever begin; for it is the custom, when young men are just come to an age to understand and digest what they have been whipped and corrected for all the for-

mer part of their time at school, they are, forsooth, taken away in order to travel, see foreign parts (as they call it) and the like, and return home (after three years licence for improving upon, and exceeding in, the debaucheries of their own country) the complete man; nor can I forget to add the mechanick who, from a blacksmith grown rich by beating off the rust of his ancestors, has hammered out his education from a hob nail, and forged himself into a justice of the peace; I say if from such men as these, our language is to be torn in pieces and stripped of almost its very nature, if from these men the tenour of the laws (that most excellent piece of perfection of human understanding, that bond of peace and of all concord) the purport of the English tongue, and the true use of our language is to be authorized and delivered forth; how should it otherwise happen but that the very meaning of every act of parliament should be defeated and set aside, and the very words, that are really in themselves truly grammatical and sensible, made a laugh and scorn of. It is from this arises the multiplicity of the laws, because some won't understand them and others cannot; for I am sorry at my heart to mention it, that, now a days, most lawyers and officers of justice are so far from looking into an act of parliament to renew their memory, that it is reckoned a kind of depravation of their knowledge to look twice into the same act; nay indeed some of them take the law as tradesmen do goods by the gross, and think it either contained in the articles of indenture of their clerkship, or in the *dedimus potestatem*, but of these I hope there are few who take it as bequeathed with their chattels, or imagine they must have it by instinct without that application to which they would owe their whole knowledge, but which they are too apt to think of as a drudgery and load, when connected with any part of their life. Do not think, sir, that I mean to be more severe than the necessity of reformation demands, I mean that those men which I have here described (if any such there be) should endeavour to educate their sons in another manner, in order that the employments, or offices; they are to enjoy, or fill in the state, may sit upon them with greater ease

ease and dignity, and they execute the employ more to the satisfaction and improvement of their country. But after all I have said here, you cannot imagine there are any such men as above described, who have any executive office in the legislative power, but that it is only the chimera of my own brain, and, like Falstaff's twelve men in buckram, reported to his prince Hal to be good men all. But should such men as these be only supposed to be, and perching among the brittle branches of that lately extended foreign tree, commonly known by the name of the Scotch firr, sometime ago planted nigh Constitution hill, what must we imagine the man that clings round the trunk to be, and who is endeavouring to support the tottering and tumbling branches thereof, that seem to have robbed the royal oak of all its gold (placed on by the precious care of our ancestors) to adorn and deck out the prickly pine of the Scotch firr? But I shall leave the discussion of that point, and the description and character of that plant, for another opportunity, as I see my pen naturally inclines to turn this letter into a political one, when in fact I really began it as a legistical one: I must therefore return to my first plan, and as Horace says, *et mihi res, non me rebus, submittere conor*. As, no doubt, you will think the former part of my letter was meant to lead to the discussion of some point of law relative to the game, and as a law suit has lately happened upon this head, in the county of C—r, this letter may not be unacceptable to many of your readers.

I mean to endeavour to shew, how much the intent of a certain law has been destroyed, and the meaning of the English language depraved by the hurrying over the words of an act of parliament. Though perhaps many of your readers will, without ever looking into the act, rank themselves with the above described, yet there are some, whose coolness of temper will give themselves time to look into it, and will, by a classical, and grammatical examination into the words of the act, find that the literal construction of the words are directly opposite to the vitiated practice of the law: The act I mean is that of 5 Ann c. 14. and the words are these: "If any person not qualified by the laws of this realm so to do,

shall keep, or use any greyhounds, setting dogs, hays, lurchers, tunnels, or any other engines to destroy the game," the penalty of five pounds is annexed.

Now, sir, it has been sometimes the practice of the law to say, that the instruments there particularly named, must be used in the destruction of the game before the penalty can be levied, so that you see they take the whole sentence together, and do not distinguish between the words *and* and *or*, but take them both to mean one and the same thing; I am sorry to find some of our great practitioners of the law have not been long enough at school to know the difference between *and* and *or*; that *and* is a conjunctive and joins two sentences together, the one dependent on the other, and that *or* is a disjunctive, and disjoins any two sentences, and prevents their dependance one upon the other, by which means the last sentence shall have no connection with the foregoing: now all those instruments described by name were known to be then made use of in the destruction of the game, and therefore could be kept for no other use or purpose, which may be easily observed by repeating the words, greyhounds, setting dogs, hays, lurchers, and tunnels, under these names the law prohibited such things, in the keeping of unqualified persons: Now, sir, these instruments have already been proved to be such as the parliament then thought fit to forbid, and as they could not think of any other instruments, that were then known to be used in the destruction of game, they could not forbid any more by name, but said they, a man may keep a cane, or a spit, or any instrument whatever, by which he may kill the game; they therefore added another sentence in these words, *or any other instrument to kill and destroy the game*. This sentence by the word *or* separates itself intirely from the foregoing, and therefore I take it the legislature put these words in, so that whatever instrument an unqualified man kills a hare with, that instrument being in his keeping, and proved to be used in the death of the hare, is forfeited to the law, and he becomes subject to the penalty, whether it is a cross bow, a long pikel, a large casting net, a gun, or any other device, and if the instrument is not mentioned by name in the act, the keeping it is not penal without using of it, but if the instrument

instrument is mentioned by name in the act, there the keeping it is sufficient to levy the penalty: The words, or other engines to kill and destroy the game, tend to those other things, or instruments only, by which the game is found to be killed, and if not described in the act by name, it must be proved, that they were used in destroying the game, otherwise they will not be liable to the penalty, nor the instrument forfeited to the law. Now as for instance in the word gun, which word not being inserted in this act (5 Ann. c. 14.) it is necessary to prove that he made use of it to destroy the game, before the penalty can be levied, or the engine seized upon and forfeited to the law by this act. But it is not so with a greyhound, a setting dog, hays, lurchers, tunnels, as they are mentioned by name in the act, and the keeping of them by unqualified persons is sufficient to levy the penalty, and seize any of them as forfeited to the law. People are apt to confound two acts together, I mean the 22 and 23 of C. II. c. 25. and this of the 5 Ann. The latter has a penalty annexed to it, and the former has the word gun in it, and no penalty but only by seizure by warrant of a justice of the peace from unqualified persons; there is no penalty annexed for the bare keeping of a gun, or carrying one unless proved to be used in the destruction of the game, but a justice of peace may by his warrant seize the gun only, and order the same to be destroyed when in the keeping of an unqualified person by the 22 and 23 C. II. c. 25. Now, sir, as I am certain this will appear to some of your readers in a new light, I hope they will peruse it with the same attention that I have considered it. There are some no doubt who will ask their lawyer this question at a random shot, and who like a shield or hard block of marble, will return the charge of shot as quick as it came without ever considering at all, in a volley of words at once, oh, sir, he's quite wrong, it is no such thing. This perhaps is all you will get from a man who has stole away the law in the gross as a hungry mastiff lays hold of the spit from the fire, and runs away with it together with the whole joint of meat, but a wiser dog, than he, comes and sees him in a narrow passage

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not able to get all through the door, seizes the meat, draws it from off the spit, and leaves him to examine minutely the part that is now separated, as he could not understand what to do with the whole together.

Yours, &c.

R. W.

A Conversation occasioned by The Confessional.

STATIOTES. Well met Phil.— I was wishing to see you.—Pray have you read that incomparable performance *The Confessional*.—I know you are a friend to liberty, and will be charmed with it:—If you have not read it, I must insist upon your getting it immediately.

Phileleutheros. I have read it,—but cannot think it by any means calculated to serve the cause of liberty; outrage and rash intemperate projects, will rather alarm and disgust.

Stat. Psha! you are strangely altered—why! Would not you be glad to have the subscription to articles abolished?—I doubt some good advancement *—some chancellorship, archdeaconry or prebend, has reconciled you to things as they are.—It is almost constantly found so to do.

Phil. I find you have not read that book for nothing; but have learned to slander, calumniate and surmise evil, as that writer universally does of all who are not as outrageous as himself. That some may have been influenced in their compliance by interest is very likely: and so it is that some have courted applause—served a turn—or gratified some passion, by opposition and singularity: and yet he that will insinuate of either *compliance* or *opposition*, that it is never *honest* and *sincere*—but will always suppose the very wickedest motives possible; indicates a very bad heart, from which he takes his measure of things and forms such a judgment. To answer you however directly; I am still a private divine and have no power, nor *elevating prospect*, to change my view of things or the *magnitude, arrangement and effect of objects*. But still I am far from being satisfied that the abolishing all subscriptions would not be liable to very ill consequences: Nor can I approve of trying the experiment before it be well

K

proved

* See preface to the *Confessional*, p. 4 and 5, and the note at the bottom of p. 19.

proved it cannot—for when the mischief that is feared from it is *seen* to take place, it will be too late to retreat. Neither is this, I apprehend, all that the author of that piece drives at. He intimates a great deal more intended—Though he does not choose to indulge you with knowing precisely what, and how much is behind the curtain, but would have you begin with this: And then it will be time enough to let you into what may be farther thought necessary. It is impossible indeed that he should tell what claims will be set up, or schemes prevail, till he sees which of the diverse explainers of scripture will be most active noisy, or violent in the church, when adopted, in behalf of his sense—and what turn things may take, after this general opening of it's pale, to every (the absurdest as well as the best) applier of scripture. The most judicious are seldom the most forward, active and busy, nor are the upright and truly religious ever, so good managers in party skill and dexterity: and are likely therefore to go by the worst in this skirmish. I cannot think this therefore a likely means to mend any real blemishes, or to obtain any real improvements in a church. A better qualified, and less tumultuous application of the scripture rule can only produce any good;—And we do not want men amongst us either of temper or judgment enough, notwithstanding his insinuations, to accomplish every thing of this kind when properly commissioned. These indeed are not likely to find so much amiss as he does, because they are men of temper and judgment. He seems to have a * quarrel with almost every particular in our church—the model—the discipline—the doctrine;—and to the best of my judgment, by his giving-out, he wants rather to set up an entire new one, than to improve the old. I remember a judicious observation of Mr. J. Clark's † in his reply to Dr. Chandler;—"Mr. Chandler, and his brethren plead only for abolishing subscription to the explanatory articles of the church of England without insisting on another to the assembly's catechism, or articles of their own drawing up: and yet perhaps if they could think

such a thing would go down, they might not disapprove of such a subscription. But as they know I suppose that this would be a vain attempt, the plea is only to abolish *the present subscription*.—It will be time enough to propose *another* when they have by degrees, filled up the preferments and emoluments of the church and have power in their hands." Certainly this use would be made of it, by some or other, whether the writer of The Confessional approved of it, or no; his proposed subscription to the scriptures (which is *in effect* none) would not be deemed sufficient; and possibly he might think so too, after he had once got the appointment of Articles in other hands to his liking.

Stat. Indeed you are too suspicious. He does not want to build up any thing—only to pull down—and then every one is to build up for himself upon a scripture foundation.——

Phil. But what need of pulling down at all?—Cannot every one now build where, and how he sees best? is there not a *toleration*? and is it not sufficiently extended?—He should consider that others may think what he would pull down has a true scripture foundation; and may be as fully persuaded of this, as *he can be* that some other government, model, discipline, doctrine, &c. are according to the real scripture sense. He seems indeed to think none *conscientious* but the *poor conscientious puritans*—good-natured, charitable soul!—I must however be allowed to believe as much of others; and surely they should be allowed upon this principle to keep up for themselves what they approve: And he is not to be allowed to pull down to their prejudice.

For ought I see then, he has nothing to do, but if he be dissatisfied with our communion, to retreat quietly to any other he likes better and thinks more scriptural. Or will he not be satisfied with enjoying what he thinks such without he can deprive others of what they approve, and make them submit to what he prefers?

Stat. That is so far from being in my mind, that it is his very objection to the establishment.

Phil. Has he then forgotten the *toleration*?

* Confessional, p. 321.

† A full and particular reply to Mr. Chandler's case of subscription, p. 192.

Stat. But toleration is not enough—They would have no exclusive *establishment*; but * all stand upon an exact level; and enjoy the same honours, power, and places of profit or preferment without any test or subscription.

Phil. O!—I see where the grievance lies.—It is not that they cannot adhere to, or advance what they think to be the truth—as one would suppose by hearing so much about conscience—But what they want is to go snacks in the profits, preferments and dignities, &c. which it has been thought fit to annex to the establishment—*hinc lachryma!* I do not, I assure you, wish them not to have these envied *rich morsels*, their mouths so water at: I only wish the preservation and security of the establishment—would to God they would all come in to it, and enjoy its emoluments.

Some sect or denomination ever will be uppermost; and if any other than the church of England was so they would not only act the same part in respect to emoluments, &c.—but they would not equally tolerate the church of England, as they are tolerated by it. [No nor even dissenters of a different denomination.]

But let us suppose, what there is no room to suppose, that they might possibly rate us—Is there not as much reason for them, as for us, to be content with a toleration?—Or would they indeed gull us into turning over the establishment to them, and trusting to a toleration from them? I hope we shall be wiser, and not be talked out of our self-defence.—As to your objection about places of power, &c.—Our provision in regard to them is nothing more.

Stat. They have a right to enjoy them, and ought not to be abridged of that right.

Phil. Rights of this kind certainly may be, and in many instan-

ces actually are restrained, upon sufficient reason, as you very well know;—Particulars have † been pointed out by every writer on this subject. And surely self-defence and a preservation of the national church (from being overturned, as it has once been, by power coming into the hands of those that dissent from it) is a sufficient reason. Would they not judge it so, think you, if theirs were the national church? Consider well what may be concluded both from what has been done, and is still the spirit of some capital writers amongst them. See a just estimate from both these in ‡ bishop Ellys's *plea for the sacramental test*, or Sherlock's *Mischief and danger of repealing the corporation and test acts*.

Let them not clamour then at this restraint, as if nobody ever were used half so ill.—Of the members of the establishment how few share of honours, &c. even of those that are qualified, in comparison of the numbers that go without them; and yet think no injury done them. They ought not indeed to be considered as *rights*, but marks of honour and confidence: To bestow these may be looked upon as the result of superior regard and trust, but the not bestowing them is not to be considered as a punishment: especially too when the *reason* of not bestowing them is the *security* of the establishment, and therewith the welfare and quiet of the state; and is *not* done to drive them from their way of thinking: only not to put a weapon into their hands which they would not fail to use against the establishment; as it would be § natural for them to do; and as Rapin, no prejudiced voucher, allows that even the most moderate and least differing party of them would infallibly do ||. “If, says he the Presbyterians can ever act without controul they will not be satisfied till they have utterly destroyed the hierarchy and indeed

* *Preface to the Confessional*, p. 46.

† See Dr. Sherlock's *Vindication of Cor. and Test Acts*, p. 29 to 42, and 50 to 58, and Bishop Ellys's *Tracts*, part I. p. 166 to 169.

‡ See this in his *tracts*, part I. p. 121 to 136.

§ Bishop Ellys's *tracts*, part I. p. 118, 119.

|| The last section but one, of Rapin's *dissertation on the Whigs, &c.* As I vary from Andral's translation, I have added the original for my justification.

Il est certain que si les Presbyteriens se voyent jamais en état d'agir sans opposition, ils ne seront point contentes qu'ils n'ayent ruiné de fond en comble la hiérarchie, & en general toute L'Eglise Anglicane.

the whole church of England in general."

Stat. But this restraint, respecting matters of religion, is persecution.

Phil. It has been the fashion with some people of late, to call almost any thing persecution—Every thing that thwarts that humour, or is the least disagreeable to them, is nothing less than persecution truly—if it be but the denial of a favour—even if the establishment will not do them the favour to put it in their power to effect it's destruction. But you must talk this talk to old women only, and such as are carried away by mere sounds.

Stat. You talk as if you were arguing all this while against dissenters, when it is a considerable member of your own church that we owe the *confessional* to.

Phil. The more shame for him if it be so—but this makes no difference to me, so long as he talks and acts just as they do; and carries on their work for them. I think he should blush at his vilifying Mr. White and others for their attachment to the church established, when he reflects how much *honest* that is, than to take her pay, and fight against her.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

A short Introduction to the Doctrine of Circulating Decimals.

A Circulating decimal is that where in one or more figures continually return; as, $.1\dot{6}$, where the point over the figure 6 shows that the value of the decimal under consideration may be approached nearer and nearer by repeating the figure 6 continually; as, $.16666$, &c. *ad infinitum*.

Again, $.7\dot{2}$ is a circulating decimal, the value of which is more nearly approached by each repetition of these

figures; as, $.7272$, &c.

The circulating part of a decimal is called a repetend, or circle: if it consists only of one figure, it is called a simple repetend, if of several figures, a compound repetend.

All operations relating to repetends may be deduced from the following

LEMMA.

When the figure 9 is made a divisor to any one of the other digits [viz. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.] with cyphers annexed, the quotient will be the very same figure as the digit of the dividend, which may be repeated at pleasure; as,

$$9)1,000(,1111, \&c. \text{ ad infinitum. } = \frac{1}{9}.$$

$$9)3,000(,3333, \&c. 9)6,000(,6666, \&c.$$

Again, divide by two nines [99] any two digits with cyphers annexed, (except 99) and the quotient will be the same figures as the two digits of the dividend, which may be repeated continually.

In like manner, three digits with cyphers annexed, divided by 999, will have a quotient consisting of the three digits of the dividend repeated, &c. as appears by the following operations:

$$\begin{array}{r} 99) 42,000 \quad (,4242, \&c. \\ \underline{396} \\ 240 \\ \underline{198} \\ 420 \\ \underline{396} \\ 24 \\ \&c. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 999) 739,0000 \quad (,739739, \&c. \\ \underline{6993} \\ 3970 \\ \underline{2997} \\ 9730 \\ \underline{8991} \\ 7390 \\ \&c. \end{array}$$

Hence a repetend or circle may be easily expressed in finite terms; for

$$.1 = \frac{1}{9}, \quad .2 = \frac{2}{9}, \quad .42 = \frac{42}{99} \text{ and}$$

$$.739 = \frac{739}{999}. \text{ But if the decimal has a}$$

part that does not circulate, which is called a finite part, prefixed to the circle, observe the following rule:

Multiply the finite, or uncirculating part, by as many nines as there are figures in the circle, to which add the circle itself, and subscribe all the nines of your multiplier with as many cyphers

phers annexed as there are places in the finite part.

Let it be required to find the finite

expression of the decimal, $.138$.

13 The finite part.

$\times 9$

Proof.

117 Product. $900) 125,000 (.138$
 $+8$ The circle 900

125 3500
 2700

900 the finite expression. —

$= .138$. 8000 &c.

This rule is easily deduced from the lemma, and the rule for reducing a mixed number into an improper fraction.

Thus, $13 \frac{8}{9} = \frac{125}{9}$, which divided by 100 , in order to restore it to its decimal state, will be $\frac{125}{900}$: Thus,

$\frac{100}{1} \frac{125}{9} \left(\frac{125}{900} = .138 \right.$ Here, 13 be-

ing taken as an integer, is afterwards made a decimal, as it ought to be, by dividing by 100 . $\frac{13}{100} = .13$.

It is necessary, before we proceed to addition, to shew the method of making unlike repetends conterminous; that is, to begin and end at the same distance from the decimal point.

1st. The simple repetend $.6$ may be expressed by $.66$ or $.666$, &c. and $.42$ by $.4242$, or $.424242$, &c.

2^{dly}. Any Repetend, simple or compound, may be made to begin and end at any distance from the decimal

point; as, $.666 = .6$, and $.42 =$

The common denominator is the divisor. } Divisor. 9999

This sum

viz. $.1 + .4 + .6 = 1.1$ Total of the finite parts of the decimals.

The true sum is 1.22819 .
 As circulating decimals may be considered as in a flowing state, I mark the last figure of each circle with the fluxionary point (\cdot), and the first figure, when there are several figures, with (\cdot) to denote the beginning of

$.4242 = .424$, &c. From these self-evident remarks is drawn the following rule.

Take the least common multiple of the several numbers of places in the given circles, and make it the common number of places to each circle.

EXAMPLE.

Reduce $.6$, $.42$, and $.13728$ to conterminous circles.

Here the number of places being 1 , 2 , and 4 , their least common multiple is 4 , which must be made the common number of places in each circle. Thus,

$.6 = .6666$

$.42 = .42424$

$.13728 = .13728$

Note 1. Here all the circles are made conterminous.

Note 2. Each of these circles consists of four places, because 4 is the least common multiple of 1 , 2 , and 4 ; that is, it is the least number that can be divided by each of them without a remainder.

Circles, when conterminous, are fitted for addition or subtraction.

EXAMPLE.

Add together $.6$, $.42$, and $.13728$.

$.6 = .6666 = .6 \frac{6666}{9999}$

$.42 = .42424 = 4 \frac{2424}{9999}$

$.13728 = .13728 = \frac{13728}{9999}$

Total of the circles } 12818 , for a dividend.

Dividend. 12818 (1. The quotient to be added to the dividend.
 $+ 1$

$.12819$, added to the figures omitted, Total of the finite parts of the decimals.

the circle,

What is here taught seems sufficient to enable beginners to understand any of the late treatises concerning circulating decimals.

Havant, Jan. 8, 1767.

S. COLE.

To

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

Mrs. Mare Grey, of Cuckold's-Point presents her compliments, and insists upon the first place in his paper, for her answer to the letter signed Hen: Peck. (See our last, p. [5.]

*An husband once, as vigorous as bold—
A woman now—that nothing can—but
scold.*

S I R,

SO! we wives are to be treated as they are in Russia—or cudgelled as in the northern counties, or our husbands are to turn floggers for our reformation—and, what is worse, this short, fat man, Mr. Hen: Peck, (who is so terrified, I find, at the thoughts of being nicknamed Punch) is devising a plan, as he tells us, for bringing us all to a proper obedience, as he calls it: And for what? Because Mrs. Peck would divert herself with ha! ha! ha! and he! he! he! when he chose it should be mum—mum—mum. I find Mr. Hen: Peck is a very near relation of my husband's; for I am treated in the same way as the poor merry soul Mrs. Peck, and so are half my female neighbours. Mr. Grey is eternally crying that he is my slave, instead of my lord and master: And, by the way if he was so, it is no more than he swore he ever would be, before we were married. But he swears now, he will be so no longer. He says, that he is an ass, a fool, a blockhead, a puppy, a jolterpate, and an hundred other strange things; not one of which do I ever deny, Sir, and yet I am called by him, *the spirit of contradiction*. He is told, he says, that at his house the grey mare is the better horse. True, say I, Mr. Grey, and yet you suffer her to stand idle in the stable: You was scarce ever out of the saddle, when you had her first, and now you do not mount her once a quarter. You are eternally praising your black gelding though you know how I hate him ever since it threw me down. In my mind they are not fit for business. The neighbours know the many quarrels we have had upon this subject, and I am glad they are so much on my side, as to declare the Grey Mare is the better horse. Psha! damn it, says he, they do not talk of the stable, they mean the house; you

are the grey mare. Am I my dear, and do they mean that you are the gelding?

I do not know what they mean, replies he, they say you have made some beast of me, no matter what; Indeed I hardly know any man that is master of his own house, but

And then he mutters—Our own fault—we may thank ourselves—fear of God and a broomstick—Portuguese wives lock up—Indian squaws—After this he takes his hat, and away to the sign of the figure without a head, which he and his witty companions call the good woman, and then after singing and roaring.

Ye Gods ye gave to me a wife,
Home he reels so drunk, that he forgets he has any wife at all.

Consider, but one moment, who are these Hen: Pecks, and you will find they are bad husbands, and know not how to govern at home. In the polite world, neither the grey mare nor the grey horse are the better at home, for they are both always abroad: But the lawyer, who comes solate from his chambers at night, that he is half asleep before he goes to bed, and before his wife is half awake in the morning, is flown, and returns no more till dinner, when he is too much wrapt in thought to speak to his wife, and when dinner is over, is whipped away, you would swear, in the table-cloth, and is no more seen till he walks in his sleep home again, at eleven, as usual, is most certainly of this order, and this is the companion which Mrs. Peck has taken for life. The physician, who thinks so much of his patients, that he forgets his wife, and has so much day and night work abroad, that he has leisure for nothing at home. The parson is of the herd who is eternally tyed to the apron string, often thinks of nothing but ruffles, aprons, and handkerchiefs, or else is so sick of what he is so used to, that he had rather see a well-dressed haunch of venison, than the best drest woman in Christendom, and must undoubtedly be called a Peck. The soldiers, indeed, would be good husbands, but other people's wives will not let them. Among traders and mechanics, every man has a good wife so long as he observes the way to keep her, but if he is lying behind his counter all day drinking

drinking at the alehouse all the evening and snoring in his bed all night, what must he expect to be? If husbands forget the ceremony of the wedding ring, wives will not remember the word obey. And what right have they to be the lords of the creation, as Mr. Hen: Peck calls them, if they will not treat us like their ladies? Hence it is, that there are so many grey mares, besides

Cuckolds-point. Yours to command,
Jan. 28, 1767. MARE GREY.

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

Remarks on the Declaration of the Chevalier de Beauteville, his Most Christian Majesty's Ambassador to the Thirteen Cantons, and his Plenipotentiary at Geneva, published there, the 30th of December 1766.

N O one would imagine, on reading the declaration of the Chevalier de Beauteville, that Geneva was a sovereign and independent republic, if this ambassador did not declare, at the same time, that he did not pretend to make the least infringement on the sovereignty and independency of the republic.

The general council here is the sovereign. The French king expressly acknowledged it himself, in his act of ratification of the regulation of 1738; and the first paragraph of the third article of that regulation attributes to this council the legislative power, that is to say, to agree to, or reject, new laws, which shall be proposed, or alterations in those already established; which laws are to have no effect till after they shall have been approved by the general council.

The lesser council having differed with the citizens, about the sense of certain laws, instead of consulting the general council, who, in quality of legislator, has the sole right of explaining them, has called in the powers who guaranteed the regulation of 1738.

These powers should have obliged the lesser council to assemble the general council, in order to give the explanation of the laws, about which the differences had arisen; but the ministers of these powers chose rather to draw up a project of reconciliation, which they presented, as they said, to the free judgment and liberty of voting, whether it shall be accepted or not by the

general council; which general council rejected it.

Upon this the French ambassador quits Geneva, and retires to Solothurn, and invites the plenipotentiaries of Zurich and Berne to retire thither also, to proceed there, without delay, to pass the judgment which they are to give in the name of their respective sovereigns.

But what judgment can these ministers render, which will not infringe upon the sovereignty and independency of the republic?

The citizens had invited the lesser council to seek, conjointly with them, measures for arranging their matters; but this ambassador, to take away their liberty of doing so, gives order that matters are to rest in statu quo, till the final judgment of the affair which he and his companions, the plenipotentiaries, are to give, it seems, and this, says he, by virtue of the act of guaranty in the regulation of 1738.

But by this very act these powers, who are guarantees, had expressly promised not to infringe or prejudice the sovereignty and independency of the republic; yet, what is more contrary to this independency and sovereignty, than for these power to hinder both parties in the republic from finishing themselves the differences which had arisen?

Not only the republic has an intrinsic right to terminate them within themselves, and by their own measures, in virtue of its independency and sovereignty, but besides this, has expressly reserved to itself, in 1738, the right to change and alter, and abolish this regulation of 1738, and of consequence, if it so pleased even the guaranty itself, which makes part of that transaction. The forty-fourth article stipulates, that all the articles contained in the said regulation shall, for the future, have the force of laws, and cannot be susceptible of any alterations whatsoever, but with the consent of the general council legally assembled, and called together by the lesser council, and the council of two hundred.

Does this article set forth any thing like it, that the difficulties which shall arise within the republic shall not be terminated without the leave of the guarantee powers? These guarantees have guaranteed the execution of this regulation of 1738, according to its form

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and tenour. Have they thereby acquired the right to decide upon the sense of the laws, and their meaning?

How can the *act of guaranty* be reconciled with the *acts of authority*, which the declaration of this ambassador is full of? And how have the representing citizens and burghers of Geneva, who, by their prudence and moderation, have deserved the esteem of all Europe, wherever the truth of the facts has been known; and who, by their number, constitute the major part of the sovereign council of the republic? I ask, how have they merited to be stiled *evil minded citizens*, or citizens of *bad intentions*?

The above are some few remarks occasioned by that declaration of the French King's plenipotentiary, issued at Geneva, Dec. 30, 1766. Many more might be added; but some powers have been famous for *acting*, while others were drawing up remarks, and they keep up to their character; it is clever, as long as this world, and its form lasts, to cut the Gordian knot, rather than untie it. In the great day of retribution, all injustice will be hooted at; and posterity will even remark such actions, as, for the present age, wise neighbours should be on their guard. I am, Sir, yours,

London, Jan. 31, 1767. PPILONOMUS.

*An Account of the New Comedy, called
The Perplexities.*

THE scene of this comedy is laid in Seville; the characters are, Don Antonio, an officer of rank and honour; Don Henriquez, brother to Honoria; Don Florio, lover to Honoria; Don Juan, brother to Felicia; Guzman, a cowardly, witty servant to Don Florio; the Corregidor, and servants. Honoria, betrothed to Don Antonio, but in love with Don Florio; Felicia, in love with Don Antonio; and Rosa, waiting-woman to Honoria.

ACT I. Scene Henriquez's house.

The scene opens with a conference between Don Henriquez and Don Juan, in which it appears, that the former had contracted his sister to Don Antonio, who was hourly expected in town to conclude the marriage. Henriquez excuses the severity he had used towards his sister, and his contracting her to a man she had never seen, from motives of prudence; while Don Juan

in vain endeavours to combat his opinion. We have also by their discourse some account, that a man, named Don Pedro, had been killed under the window of Felicia's balcony, and that Henriquez imputed that crime to Don Florio, who had fled. Juan goes to bring his sister to Honoria; and when Henriquez is left alone, he discovers his hopeless love for Felicia.

The next scene is in Honoria's apartment; Juan introduces Felicia to her, and leaves them, to accompany Henriquez to the corregidor. Honoria shews her regret at being obliged to marry a stranger, and Felicia mentions her having been taken prisoner by the enemy, attacked by a ruffian, saved by her heroic self-defence, swooning away, and recovering, found herself in the arms of a gallant young officer, who protected her and placed her in safety, for whom she acknowledges her love. Honoria, who is in love with Florio, is anxious for his safety, he having kept concealed since the death of Don Pedro, who had been slain in attempting, with Don Henriquez, to assassinate Florio out of jealous revenge, thinking Florio loved his mistress Felicia, though it was Honoria he was really speaking to in the balcony. Henriquez enters to them, and is ordering Honoria to write a letter to her intended husband, when he is told that a servant is just arrived from him; he dismisses the ladies, and gives audience to Ernesto, Antonio's servant, who informs him, his master would be in town that night. The ladies return, with Rosa, on his going out, and Honoria resolves to disguise herself, and run to acquaint Florio of her present danger; but her brother returning with Ernesto, they go back into their room: he sends for them, that Ernesto might see his master's intended bride, and goes out while Ernesto addresses himself by mistake to Felicia, who carries on the deception; the servant departs, when Honoria, fearing it is too late to venture out, sends Rosa with her tablets to Florio.

ACT II. Scene a market place.

Don Antonio and Sancho (another of his servants) enter in riding dresses, and go out to change their clothes. The scene changes to a street, and Don Florio and his man Guzman come out

out from a house muffled up in cloaks. Antonio reenters, and is rejoiced to meet with an old friend in Florio: to him he relates, that he is come to Seville to be married to a lady he had never seen; but that his heart was wholly devoted to another, who was quite unknown to him, having never seen her but once, when in an attack on the enemy he had found her fainting in a garden: by this we learn Felicia was the lady: yet as his general and patron had concluded the match he was about to make, he could not in honour desert. Ernesto enters, and delivers a letter to his master from Don Henriquez, with a master key to a whole range of apartments in his house. Rosa brings the tablets to Florio, who is thrown into great agitation at the reading thereof. This being perceived by Antonio, he insists by the ties of friendship, to accompany Florio wheresoever he goes. Florio for a while resists on account of the danger; but at length reading to him what was written, namely, "to come at nine o'clock under the summer-house window, attended by a trusty friend," relates the writer's distress, without telling her name. Antonio and Florio depart together.

ACT III. Scene the garden and summer-house of Henriquez.

Honorina, Felicia, and Rosa, are discovered waiting in the summer-house. Florio, Antonio, and Guzman enter, with their swords drawn; and immediately after Henriquez and Juan return from the corregidor's: the garden door opens, which alarms Henriquez, who fights with Antonio: Felicia and Rosa leave the summer-house: Henriquez loses his sword, and falls; while Honorina escapes with Florio, pursued at a distance by Juan.—Scene Henriquez's house. Felicia and Rosa being in the room in the dark, slip behind the door, while Henriquez enters with his servant and lights; he calls Rosa, who tells him her mistress went into the garden. Juan enters, and tells Henriquez, that he had housed them all. This alarms Henriquez's fury, who resolves to attack the house, but Juan persuades him to stay while he went there with the corregidor; which Rosa overhearing, resolves to give Florio timely notice. Henriquez's servant acquaints his master Antonio.

Feb. 1766.

tonio is come, but he resolves not to see him.—Scene another room; where Antonio enters with Ernesto, having, as he thought, left his friend's mistress in safety. He is surprised no body is there to receive him; when Felicia enters; and being told by Ernesto she is Honorina, he is ravished with joy to find she is the very woman he had so long loved: she continues the mistake, personates Honorina, and modestly withdraws. Henriquez enters, supposing Antonio was gone, but seeing him there, is in great agitation; and is still more perplexed when Antonio tells him he had just seen Honorina, and was charmed with her, but that he must now pay a visit to a friend before he returned home to bed. Henriquez's perplexity still increases, when Juan returns, acquainting him he has got the corregidor and a band of alguazils ready, and takes him with him.

ACT IV. Scene Florio's house.

Florio is in a great rage with Guzman for being discovered through his foolishly taking Juan for one of his own party; and resolving to shelter Honorina from her brother's rage, sends Guzman for a chair to convey her farther off, but he returns without one; Florio runs out himself, to get a chair, while Antonio comes back to see how matters went: Rosa immediately follows, and alarms her mistress with the account of the officer's approach; on which Antonio takes Honorina out with him, resolving to carry her to her brother-in-law's house for safety. Florio returns with a chair, and is told by Antonio's man that his lady was safe, and that if he would follow he had a key to his master's apartments, where he would be safe. Florio gets into the chair and draws the curtain: when Juan enters with the corregidor (who had prevailed on Henriquez to stay at home) and officers: he discovers Rosa, who whispers him that her mistress is in the chair, and begs not to be exposed. Juan resolves to carry her to his own house for awhile, together with Guzman and Rosa.—Scene Honorina's anti-chamber. Antonio brings in Honorina in the dark; he fetches lights, and then goes to bring in his wife to her: while he is gone, she perceives it to be her brother's house, and is greatly alarmed: he returns with Felicia and leaves them,

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and by their discourse Honoria finds it is her intended husband. Antonio, having been to seek Henriquez, returns, and still persists in his mistake of Felicia for Honoria. Henriquez enters, and is astonished to see his sister there.

ACT V. Scene Juan's house.

Guzman and Rosa are brought in, with Florio in a chair, and are locked in, in the dark; Juan's man returns with a light, which Guzman snatches from him, but not till the man has discovered Florio. The man goes out, and locks them in again; but they having a light, perceive it is Juan's house; and Rosa knowing there was a private door which led to her mistress's house (they both joining together) she leads them out to find it.—Scene Henriquez's house. Henriquez is discovered alone, and rejoiced he has his sister safe. Juan enters, and informs him, that he had got her and the two servants in his house. The perplexity is now highly augmented, when Jacques enters, and tells them, that when he opened the door he found Honoria gone, and Florio in her stead. Henriquez is fired with rage at hearing Florio is there, and goes out to go to him, refusing the assistance of Antonio, who had just come in. Juan persuades Antonio to go after Henriquez, and follows himself, resolving to protect Florio from outrage in his house.—Scene Don Juan's house. Florio, Rosa, and Guzman, not being able to get the door open, are in great distress; when Honoria and Felicia come in through the private door, and relate their fear that they are betrayed, as Antonio is the man contracted to Honoria. They are alarmed at the approach of Henriquez and the rest; but before they enter, Florio goes with the ladies into an inner room; Henriquez still is enraged, and Florio comes out, declares himself, and charges Antonio as a false friend. Henriquez wants to rush upon him, and tells Antonio, Florio was beloved by Honoria; this perplexes them all, and Antonio insists on speaking in private with Florio. They come alone into Don Juan's hall, when, the mistake about Honoria still continuing, they fight. Henriquez enters, and attacks Florio: but Antonio turns to defend him; Henriquez cannot be appeased, when the women run-

ning in, soon unravel the whole; for Henriquez running furiously towards Honoria, Antonio taking her for Florio's mistress, who he had engaged to protect, stands in her defence, which brings on an eclairsissement. All are reconciled: Florio is married to Honoria, and Antonio to Felicia, he being found to be the officer who had preserved her; and Henriquez acknowledges his hopeless love for Felicia, and owns he justly loses her, as a punishment for the violence of his temper.

An Account of the Inundation of the river Tarn, which happened on the 14th of November, 1766, and the Effects it produced in the City of Montauban, in France. Translated from the French Original, printed at Montauban.

THE city of Montauban is in the province of Guienne, in 1 deg. 5 m. East longitude, and latitude 44 deg. It is about 470 miles from Paris, and is a large, well built, populous town, situated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Tarn. It was built by Alphonfus I. count of Thoulouse, in the year 1144, and is now the seat of a bishop, a generality, a court of aids, and a president. It is divided into three parts the Ville Bourbonne, the Old Town, and the New town. The first is separated from the other two by the river, over which is a fine stone bridge. It contains about 18000 inhabitants, and has a pretty good silk and woollen manufactory.

On Friday the 14th of November, 1766, at nine o'clock at night, the river Tarn began to swell; the increase augmented, almost insensibly, till eleven o'clock on Saturday night. From that time till twelve o'clock on Sunday night it became stronger, and the increase was more rapid; and then the waters remained, without either increase or decrease, till three o'clock on Monday morning; which repose of the river lulled the inhabitants into a general security and hope, that the waters would presently abate: In consequence of which, they omitted to remove any effects from the houses on the banks of the river. But this security was not of long duration; for at three o'clock the same Monday morning the swell became still greater,

and the waters augmented violently; insomuch, that at day break the *Sieur Carminel*, lieutenant-particular, assessor criminal of the presidial, and first sheriff, went, with the *Sieur Bergis*, city architect, to the suburb of *Sapiac*, situate between the rivers *Tarn* and *Tescon*, and the only part that had for a long time past been exposed to the inundations of the *Tarn*. Necessary orders were given to procure every possible assistance to that unfortunate suburb, where, in the course of that day several houses and sundry garden walls were carried away. At six o'clock the same night, the floods continuing still to augment, and coming from the side of *Sapiac-mill*, occupied two thirds of the square where the church stood, and at nine o'clock the whole was overflowed.

Hitherto the whole attention of the city had been bent to the above-mentioned suburb, because it was situated lower than that of the *Ville Bourbonne*; and by its being between the two rivers, was more exposed to inundations, and there was no fear for any part of the last suburb, but that quarter of it called *Le Triel*, which is situate on the brink of the rivulet, which leads to a mill called *Mariette*, and which contained only about eighty very inconsiderable houses. The inhabitants of *Sapiac* and *Le Triel* had been sent to lie in the city barracks, after the latter had been ordered to place all their moveables and effects on the tops of their houses.

But the security entertained of the fate of *Ville Bourbonne* was very soon interrupted. *M. de Gorgue*, intendant of the province, perceiving the flood still prevailed, and foreseeing the danger was greater than the people imagined, went in the night to the suburb of *Ville Bourbonne*, and ordered the *Sieur Bergis* to accompany him every where. He went to every house on the bank of the river, and carefully examined each of them. Wherever he perceived them in any danger of falling, he withdrew the inhabitants, and even forced some, who seemed insensible of the danger, and were unwilling to depart and quit their habitations. To the like precautions many of the inhabitants of *Ville Bourbonne* owe their lives; for at eleven o'clock the same night the vaults of

one of the firmest and most substantial houses on the river side gave way; the house fell, and that fall was followed by that of several others in the same row. These successive and continual falls engaged *M. de Gorgue* to inspect the houses facing those on the river side, and perceived them to be in the same danger, although the water was as yet at a distance from them. He took out the inhabitants, and also those of such houses, whose still farther distance from the river seemed to flatter them with the hopes of safety. That deplorable night was wholly spent by *M. de Gorgue* in saving the people's lives, by tearing them, as it were, from their dwellings. Here we ought not to pass over in silence the zeal of the *Sieur Dupin de St. Andre*, vicar of the *Ville Bourbonne*, who went with *M. de Gorgue*, and seconded his views with the greatest activity and the most edifying intrepidity; wading through the waters, and bringing infants from the falling houses; climbing up to the windows of those houses, whose inhabitants were too much sunk in sleep to open their doors, and making them hastily quit their tottering habitations.

The inhabitants of the city, who slept with great tranquillity and confidence in the safety of *Ville Bourbonne*, were in the greatest consternation at seeing such a dreadful appearance on their being awakened. The civil magistrates went at day break to *M. de Gorgue*. The floods continued to increase, and redoubled their alarms. The inhabitants of the city, separated from the suburb by a bridge across the river, ran to *Ville Bourbonne*. At seven o'clock of the morning of Tuesday Nov. 18, the floods began to abate, and their decrease continued till noon. Hope immediately began to spring up in every bosom but was soon stifled by the fall of the greatest part of the suburb of *Gasseras*, which is one branch of that of *Ville Bourbonne*, and it was perceived that all the houses, even those that were yet at a distance from the waters, were tottering, and rested only on a moving earth which the water had already penetrated by subterraneous filtrations.

At noon the swell begun again, and was continually augmenting. The consternation was then more general

and universal. M. de Gorgue, after having placed the people in safety, fought to insure them from any farther effects of the fury of the torrents. Orders were given to move off all the moveables and effects. Persons of all ranks who were found in the suburbs were desired to assist in the removal. All the carts and carriages were engaged to make the removal the more speedy, and all the inhabitants ordered to shut their shops and repair to the great square; M. de Gorgue animating all by his presence and his orders: The tribunals of justice opened their halls, the monks their convents and cloisters; and the churches were also offered as repositories for the effects of the people. The inhabitants of Ville Bourbonne abandoned successively their houses; and the inhabitants of the city, with an earnestness which did honour to humanity, received their unhappy neighbours, and with mark of true tenderness hastened to assuage a grief which had no bounds.

M. de Gorgue never quitted the suburbs; and in spite of the dangers he risked every instant, in staying, in the streets where the houses were every moment falling in ruins around him; he remained giving orders, pointing out necessary precautions, and suggesting expedients. The horror of the present danger did not hinder him from thinking of, and seeking to prevent another calamity as pressing, though not so immediately perceived. In effect, Moutauban was at the eve of beholding itself deprived of bread, the mills being all overflowed by the river; and the bakers of the suburbs of Sapiac, Ville Bourbonne, and Gasseras, being unable to work, by the forced desertion of their houses and ovens; and by the communication with the adjacent places, being cut off from the total inundation of the whole plain, gave just fears for such a want of bread. M. de Gorgue, from among the midst of the ruins, sent orders to all the neighbouring towns to send in flour; he opened the magazines of reserve in the city, and caused the flour to be carried to the cordelier's church, where centinels were placed over it, and the magistrates went to see the distribution thereof made in their presence.

In these melancholy circumstances, and while M. de Gorgue employed every method that the most enlightened foresight could put in practice to soften the horror; the clergy hastened, on their parts, to implore the clemency of heaven. At four o'clock the same afternoon, a general procession was made, at which all the clergy, as well secular as regular, assisted: they assembled at the church of Ville Bourbonne; from thence they went to the Carmelite church, situate at the entrance of the suburb of Sapiac, and thence to the cathedral, they and the holy sacrament to be exposed in all the churches with a salutation, during three days.

It was during this procession that the strongest effects of general consternation and universal alarm became still more conspicuous. Terror had seized every mind, for they began to fear for the safety of the bridge. Some men, allured by the hopes of gain, had stopped several trees, which were borne down the river by the force of the torrent, and had fastened them near the bridge. These trees had stopped others, so that their weight was sustained only by the piles of the bridge, and, added to that of the water, was become immense and almost irresistible. M. de Gorgue in some measure checked the alarm; he caused those trees to be cut loose, and pushed in the stream, and ordered large quantities of iron, and other heavy merchandize, to be placed on that part of the bridge, which was exposed to the greatest and most forcible rapidity of the torrent. But in spite of these precautions, the trees stopping again upon the prows of the bridge, which were of an horizontal form, indicated the means of preventing any damage to the bridge on like occasions, and inspired the project of making spurs to the bridge for the future, which should not afford any resting place to the trees that may come to strike against the prows.

The inundation encreased during that whole day, and continued still augmenting till seven o'clock next morning, Wednesday the 19th of November. The waters were then thirty-two feet above the common water level, and covered above fifteen hundred toises * of ground in the plains.

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* A measure containing six feet in length.

Such an extraordinary inundation has occasioned sundry neighbouring villages in the jurisdiction of Montauban to be entirely overflowed, and has produced the greatest ravages. In the country the houses were no more spared than in the town; the buildings have been overwhelmed, the grain washed away, the cattle drowned, and the greatest part of the inhabitants found their only safety consisted in sudden flight, or in climbing of high trees, where the horrors of famine were joined to the horrors of the dreadful spectacle of beholding their dwellings destroyed, and their effects carried away by the flood. M. de Gorgue, being informed of the deplorable condition to which the people of La Garde, a neighbouring village, were reduced, and hearing that both bread and flour had entirely failed, sent both to them, and provided with the utmost promptitude for necessities which were become extreme.

The waters began to abate at seven o'clock in the morning, and continued to decrease till the next day (Nov. 20) at noon, when they increased and augmented till six o'clock at night, though the whole swell was not above four inches. At six the abatement began again and continued decreasing till the next day, (Friday, Nov. 21) when at four o'clock the flood having diminished about eight feet, gave hopes that the river would soon re-enter its usual bounds.

This hope was very flattering, but it was not sufficient to assuage a grief which was increased every moment, by the new and successive falls of a number of houses in Ville Bourbonne, Sapiac and Gessleras. It was while the waters diminished that the foundations of the buildings being sapped, the greatest number of them fell down. It was then that the most substantial houses were seen to open on all sides, while others, without receiving any such apparent alterations, sunk in, and followed a moving earth which failed to sustain them; so that a whole intire street called de Caussat, was totally destroyed, and the ground itself disappeared.

It was then that Mr. de Gorgue (who had neither night nor day aban-

doned the theatre of such sorrowful destruction) went continually to Ville Bourbonne, and Sapiac, to watch over the safety of the effects, to prevent the inhabitants from returning to their houses, which were become more and more dangerous to be inhabited, and to console by his presence an affliction which increased every minute. The most melting spectacle was to see him followed in every hasty and continual step, by a croud of people who called him their father and their deliverer.

All these horrors were still augmented by fresh alarms; at five o'clock in the evening the increase of the waters began again, and continued till the next day at noon (Saturday Nov. 22.) This flood was so rapid, that it arose to an elevation very near as considerable as that of Wednesday morning; for it stopt at only two feet below the last. The vicar generals ordered fresh prayers to be made in every church, and that they should be continued till the calamity was at an end. But at noon the flood decreased again, and continued to abate till Monday the 24th of November, when the river ran in its usual channel.

The picture of such an event presents immense losses, and horrible devastations. As yet they are unable to ascertain the amount of the damage; because as yet there is not one minute in which they do not apprehend the sudden fall of some houses or other. In the suburbs of Sapiac, Ville Bourbonne, and Gessleras, and in the adjacent country about twelve hundred houses have been destroyed. The mill of Albaredes, and the falling mills, are entirely washed away. The mill of Sapiac is considerably damaged, and the lateral wall of Sapiacon totally thrown down. The loss of moveables, effects, corn and cattle, is without any bounds, and cannot be computed.

But the greatest of all losses is that which commerce will suffer by the destruction of the manufactures, and the looms and work-shops; by the discouragement which such a cruel event has thrown on every mind, and by the wandering life of an innumerable number of workmen and artificers, who shed bitter tears on account of their forced idleness.

Extract from Tristram Shandy, Vol.
IX. just published.

C H A P. XXIV.

“IT is one comfort at least to me, that I lost some fourscore ounces of blood this week in a most uncritical fever which attacked me at the beginning of this chapter; so that I have still some hopes remaining, it may be more in the serous or globular parts of the blood, than in the subtle *aura* of the brain—be it which it will—an Invocation can do no hurt—and I leave the affair entirely to the *invoked*; to inspire or to reject me according as he sees good:

THE INVOCATION.

Gentle spirit of sweetest humour, who erst didst sit upon the easy pen of my beloved Cervantes; Thou who glided'st daily through his lattice, and turned'st the twilight of his prison into noon day brightness by thy presence—tinged'st his little urn of water with heaven-sent Nectar, and all the time he wrote of Sancho and his master, didst cast thy mystic mantle over his wither'd * stump, and wide extended it to all the evils of his life—Turn—in hither, I beseech thee!—behold these breeches!—they are all I have in the world—that piteous rent was given them at Lyons—My shirts! See what a deadly schism has happened amongst 'em—for the laps are in Lombardy, and the rest of 'em here—I never had but six, a and cunning gypsey of a laundress at Milan cut me off the *fore-laps* of five—To do her justice, she did it with some consideration—for I was returning *out* of Italy. And yet, notwithstanding all this, and a pistol tinder-box which was moreover filched from me at Sienna, and twice that I payed five Pauls for two hard eggs, once at Raddicofini, and a second time at Capua—I do not think a journey through France and Italy, provided a man keeps his temper all the way, so bad a thing as some people would make you believe: There must be *ups* and *downs*, or how the duce should we get into vallies where Nature spreads so many tables of entertainment.—Tis nonsense to imagine they will lend you their voitures to be shaken to pieces for nothing; and unless you pay twelve sous for greasing your wheels, how should

the poor peasant get butter to his bread?—We really expect too much—and for the livre or two above par for your suppers and bed—at the most they are but one shilling and ninepence halfpenny—who would embroil their philosophy for it? For heaven's and for your own sake, pay it—pay it with both hands open, rather than leave *dis-appointment* sitting drooping upon the eye of your fair hostess and her damself in the gate-way, at your departure—and besides, my dear Sir, you get sisterly kifs of each of 'em worth a pound—at least I did—For my uncle Toby's amours running all the way in my head, they had the same effect upon me as if they had been my own—I was in the most perfect state of bounty and good will; and felt the kindest harmony vibrating within me, with every oscillation of the chaise alike; so that whether the roads were rough or smooth, it made no difference; every thing I saw, or had to do with, touched upon some secret spring either of sentiment or rapture.—They were the sweetest notes I ever heard and I instantly let down the fore-glass to hear them more distinctly.—'Tis Maria; said the postillion, observing I was listening—Poor Maria, continued he, (leaning his body on one side to let me see her; for he was in a line betwixt us) is sitting upon a bank playing her vespers upon her pipe, with her little goat beside her. The young fellow uttered this with an accent and a look so perfectly in tune to a feeling heart, that I instantly made a vow, I would give him a four and twenty sous piece when I got to *Moulin*,—And who is *poor Maria*? said I. The love and pity of all the villages around us, said the postillion—it is but three years ago that the sun did not shine upon so fair, so quick-witted and amiable a maid; and better fate did *Maria* deserve, than to have her banns forbid by the intrigues of the curate of the parish who published them—He was going on when Maria, who had made a short pause, put the pipe to her mouth and began the air again—--they were the same notes;—--yet were ten times sweeter:—It is the evening service to the virgin, said the young man—--but who has taught her to play it—--or how she came by her pipe, no one knows; we

* He lost his hand at the battle of Lepanto.

we think that heaven has assisted her in both; for ever since she has been unsettled in her mind, it seems her only consolation---she has never once had the pipe out of her hand, but plays that *service* upon it almost night and day. The postillion delivered this with so much discretion and natural eloquence that I could not help decyphering something in his face above his condition, and should have sifted out his history, had not poor Maria's taken such full possession of me. We had got up by this time almost to the bank where Maria was sitting: She was in a thin white jacket with her hair, all but two tresses, drawn up into a silk net, with a few olive leaves twisted a little fantastically on one side---she was beautiful; and if ever I felt the full force of an honest heart-ache, it was the moment I saw her---God help her! poor damsel! above a hundred masses, said the postillion, have been said in the several parish churches and convents around, for her,---but without effect; we have still hopes, as she is sensible for short intervals, that the Virgin at last will restore her to herself; but her parents, who know her best, are hopeless upon that score, and think her senses are lost for ever. As the postillion spoke this, Maria made a cadence so melancholy, so tender and querulous, that I sprung out of the chaise to help her, and found myself sitting betwixt her and her goat before I relapsed from my enthusiasm. Maria looked wistfully for some time at me---and then at her goat---and then at me---and then at her goat again, and so on, alternately---Well, Maria, said I softly---What resemblance do you find?---I do intreat the candid reader to believe me, that it was from the humblest conviction of what a *beast* man is,---that I asked the question; and that I would not have let fall an unseasonable pleasantry in the venerable presence of misery, to be entitled to all the wit that ever Rabelais scattered---and yet I own my heart smote me, and that I so smarted at the very idea, of it, that I swore I would set up for wisdom and utter grave sentences the rest of my days---and never---never attempt again to commit mirth with man, woman, or child, the longest day I had to live. As for

writing nonsense to them---I believe, there was a reserve---but that I leave to the world. Adieu, Maria!---adieu, poor hapless damsel!---some time, but not *now*, I may hear thy sorrows from thy own lips---but I was deceived; for that moment she took her pipe and told me such a tale of woe with it, that I rose up, and with broken and irregular steps, walked softly to my chaise.---What an excellent inn at Moulins?

Extracts from a Satirical Lecture on Hearts, By J. S. Dodd.

"THIS cankered heart" belonged to an usurer, a twenty per cent. scoundrel, who locked up his gold till it was cankered as his heart. We have exhibited the *auricles* of this heart, which are vulgarly called the *deaf ears*. They were truly so with him, for he never was guilty of the least tenderness, but constantly deaf to every sound, but those of *interest, premium, discount, and prompt payment*. His house was furnished with presents for forbearance, and his bread and meat came *gratis* from the butcher and baker, over whose heads he held the undischarged bond. At home he abhorred gluttony and drunkenness, and never was guilty of either, unless at another person's table, where he got at it free cost: Then, indeed, no member of Comus's court could drink more, nor luxurious gownsman feed more heartily. Yet this fellow, in the Change-alley language, was called a *good man*. A young man came to him, and being shewn into the parlour, the old man said, "Well, sir, do you come to lend or borrow?" Sir, replied the youth, I want a little money on the reversion of my estate after the death of my father, who is seventy-one.---Oh! if you only come to borrow, we can talk of that by one candle†: times are very hard, and since so much tallow is used for hard soap, candles are at a most enormous price. Ah, young man! Times are very hard, and money very scarce, your father may live a many years and you may die soon, (you must insure your life, and lodge the policy in my hands) youth is no security against death; let me see if you look hearty. Most of you young

† *Shewing a green heart with the ears to it.*

† *Putting out one candle.*

fellows now a-days are rotten before you are ripe---pretty well *---I can lend you the money upon your rever- sion it is very true, but I have no run- ning cash, I must sell out---stocks are very low---3 per cents. fetch only 83 and 7-8ths. A great loss---you must be at that expence---I can't afford it--- I have lost a great deal of money by being good-natured, and lending it out.---Why there was last week, I was taken in for three hundred pounds that I lent to *Peter Needy* seventeen years ago, at seven per cent.---'Tis true the inter- est was regularly paid and now and then a guinea for forbearance, but the fellow died last week, and I have lost all the principal.---Four hundred pounds I lent a year ago to an hair- dresser, to fit him out that he might take a journey to Edinburgh with a girl of fortune from a boarding-school, and now I call for my money I find he is protected by baron *Van Thunderfeldt*, the what-d'ye-call'm minister.---But still I will let you have the money on the terms I told you of." This poor man's misfortunes were very great: One fatal morning the rats finding no- thing in his cupboard to eat, devoured three bonds and a bill of sale, and the same day his maid swore a child to him. This quite destroyed his reason, and the next morning poor *Iffachar Bare- bones* was found hanging at the tester of his bed."

"This heart † labelled with the names of the most eminent philosophers, once belonged to the reverend Dr. *Matthew Musty*, fellow of a college in one of our universities. There he remained four and forty years; and dogmatically ob- truded his opinion on every man who was not quite of so long standing in the place. His ideas were contracted, and his knowledge totally confined to books: For he was as ignorant of the ways of mankind as if he alone occu- pied the whole globe. He knew the policy of *Athens*, *Sparta*, and *Rome*; but not of his own country, of which he would not have remembered the name of the reigning king, had he not been reminded of it at church and by drinking his health on a *scarlet gown day*. He could tell you the exact breadth of the rivers *Simois* and *Sea- mander*, though he knew not that of

the *Thames*; and was better acquainted with the number of *Stadia* between *Corinth* and *Lacedemon* than the miles between *London* and *York*. His language was Latin anglicised, and he scorned to condescend to the capaci- ties of the illiterate. One day standing at the door of his college he was accost- ed by a porter, who asked him where he might find Mr. Freshman, a fellow commoner of that college? To whom he very gravely answered, "Friend, thou must *crucify* the *quadrangle*, and *ascend* those *grades*, and thou wilt find him *perambulating* in his *cubile*, near to the *fenestra*." The astonished porter caught the last word, and submissively demanded, whereabouts *fenestra* was? To whom Dr. *Musty* graciously replied, "I find that thou art ignorant, that is, one of the *illiterati*, but I will instruct thee. Know then, that the *fenestra* is the *diaphanous* part of the *edifice*, raised for the *introduction* of *illumina- tion*." The porter despairing of find- ing Mr. Freshman from the very clear directions of the doctor, applied to one of the servitors who was not quite so learned ‡.

This reverend doctor having dream- ed over his books, got drunk with col- lege ale, smoked nine pipes a day and signalized himself by proving (in no more than seven volumes in folio) that all the hounds in *Diana's* pack were bitches; he broke his heart because he could not find one bookseller who would undertake the impression of that erudite performance."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

ON reviewing my second solution in the Appendix to the London Magazine, I find that when each wheel has made their respective number of revolutions there expressed, the wheels have then been twice in the same as- signed position. Therefore the least number of revolutions, the wheels A. B. D. R. S. must make before they are all in the same assigned posi- tion, is 24310, 235620, 278460, 153153, and 180180. If, sir, you will insert this in your next, you will fur- ther oblige, your's
St. Budeaux, Devon, Feb. 13, 1769

* Looking at him through a pair of spectacles. † Showing such a heart.

‡ This story is old, but being quite in character, is not improperly adopted.

Account of An Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare. By Richard Farmer, M. A.

THE question, whether *Shakespeare* had any considerable knowledge of the learned languages? Has been long agitated among the critics. Mr. Farmer is of opinion with those, who imagine that he had not; for which he brings several arguments.

The testimony of Ben Johnson (says our author) stands foremost; and many have held it sufficient to decide the controversy. In the warmest panegyric that ever was written, he apologizes for what he supposed the only defect in his "beloved friend:"

"Soul of the age!

Th' applause, delight! and wonder of our stage *!

But Johnson is by no means our only authority. Drayton, the countryman and acquaintance of Shakespeare, determines his excellence to the natural brain only. Digges, a wit of the town before Shakespeare left the stage is very strong to the purpose:

"Nature only helpt him, for look thorough

This whole book, thou shalt find he doth not borrow

One phrase from Greekes, nor Latines imitate,

Nor once from vulgar languages translate."

Suckling opposes his easier strain to the sweets of learned Johnson. Denham assures us, that all he had was from old mother-wit. His native wood-notes wild, every one remembers to be celebrated by Milton.

Fuller, a diligent and equal searcher after truth and quibbles, declares positively, that "his learning was very little, — that nature was all the art used upon him, as he himself, if alive, would confess it, when he apologized for his untutored lines to his noble patron the earl of Southampton?"

"Shakespeare however hath frequent allusions to the facts and fables of antiquity." — I will endeavour to show how they came to his acquaintance.

It is notorious, that much of his

* Ben Johnson, in this copy of verses says that Shakespeare had

"Small Latin and less Greek."

read no Greek; which (says Mr. Farmer) was adopted, above a century ago by a panegyrist on Cartwright.

Feb. 1767.

matter of fact knowledge is deduced from Plutarch; but in what language he read him, has yet been the question. Take a few instances, which will elucidate this matter sufficiently.

In the third act of Anthony and Cleopatra, Octavius represents to his courtiers the imperial pomp of those illustrious lovers, and the arrangement of their dominion,

"Unto her He gave the 'stablishment of Egypt, made her

Of lower Syria, Cyprus, Lydia, Absolute queen."

Read Libya, says Mr. Upton, authoritatively as is plain from Plutarch.

This is very true: But turn to the translation, from the French of Amyot, by Thomas North, 1579, and you will at once see the origin of the mistake.

"First of all he did establish Cleopatra Queene of Egypt, of Cyprus, of Lydia, and the lower Syria.

Again in the fourth act:

"My messenger He hath whipt with rods, dares me to personal combat,

Cæsar to Anthony. Let th' old Russian know

I have many ways to die; mean time Laugh at his challenge."

"What a reply is this, cries Mr. Upton, 'tis acknowledging he should fall under the unequal combat. But if we read,

"Let th' old Russian know

He hath many other ways to die; mean time

I laugh at his challenge."

We have the poignancy and the very repartee of Cæsar in Plutarch."

Most indisputably it is the sense of Plutarch, and given so in the modern translations: But Shakespeare was misled by the ambiguity of the old one, "Antonius sent again to challenge Cæsar to fight him. Cæsar answered that he had many other ways to die than so."

In the third act of Julius Cæsar, Anthony, in his well-known harangue to the people, repeats a part of the emperor's will;

— — — “To every Roman citizen he gives

To every sev’ral man, seventy-five drachma’s—

Moreover he hath left you all his walks
His private Arbours, and new-planted orchards,

On *this* side Tyber.”

“Our author certainly wrote, says Mr. Theobald, on *that* side Tyber.—

Trans Tiberim—prope Caesaris hortos.

And Plutarch, whom Shakespeare very diligently studied, expressly declares, that he left the public his gardens and walks *beyond* the Tyber.”

But hear again the old translation where Shakespeare’s study lay: “he bequeathed unto every citizen of Rome, seventy-five drachmas a man, and he left his gardens and arbours unto the people, which he had on *this* side of the river Tyber.”

Mr. Farmer proceeds to show, that Shakespeare took many of the subjects for his plays from English authors or translators, and not from books in the learned tongue.

But to come nearer to the purpose, what will you say, (says he) if I can show you, that Shakespeare, when in the favourite phrase, he had a Latin classick in his eye, most assuredly made use of a translation.

Prospero in the Tempest begins the address to his spirits,

“Ye elves of hills, of standing lakes, and groves,”

This speech; Dr Warburton rightly observes to be borrowed from Medea’s in Ovid: And it proves, says Mr. Holt, beyond contradiction, that Shakespeare was perfectly acquainted with the sentiments of the ancients on the subject of enchantments. The original lines are these,

“*Auræque, & venti, montesque, amnesque, lacusque,*

Diique omnes nemorum, diique omnes noctis adeste.”

The Translation of which by Golding is by no means literal, and Shakespeare hath closely followed it;

“Ye ayres and winds; ye elves of hills, of brookes, of woods alone,
Of standing lakes, and of the night,
approche ye everych one.”

In the Merchant of Venice, the Jew, as an apology for his behaviour to Antonio, rehearses many sympathies and antipathies for which no reason can be rendered,

“Some love not a gaping pig—

And others when a bagpipe sings i’t’h nose

Cannot contain their urine for affection.”

This incident, Dr. Warburton supposes to be taken from a passage in Scalliger’s Exercitationes against Cardan. And, proceeds the Doctor, to make this jocular story still more ridiculous, Shakespeare, I suppose, translated *phorminx* by bagpipe.

Here we seem fairly caught; for Scalliger’s work was never, as the term goes, done into English. But luckily in an old book translated from the French of Peter le Loier, entitled, A Treatise of Spectres, or Strange Sights, we have this identical story from Scalliger; and what is still more, a marginal note gives us in all probability the very fact alluded to, as well as the word of Shakespeare, “Another gentleman of this quality lived of late in Devon neere Excester, who could not endure the playing on a bagpipe.”

A word in Queen Catherine’s character of Wolsey, in Henry the eighth, is brought by the Doctor as another argument for the learning of Shakespeare.

— — — — — “He was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking

Himself with princes; one that by *suggestion*

Ty’d all the kingdom. Simony was fair play.

His own Opinion was his law, i’t’h presence

He would say untruths, and be ever double

Both in his words and meaning. He was never

But where he meant to ruin, pitiful. His promises were, as he then was,

mighty; But his performance, as he now is,

nothing. Of his own body he was ill, and gave

The clergy ill example.”

The word *suggestion*, says the critick, is here used with great propriety, and seeming knowlege of the Latin tongue. And he proceeds to settle the sense of it from the late Roman writers and their glossers: But Shakespeare’s knowledge was from Holingshed; he follows him verbatim.

“This cardinal was of a great stomach, for he compted himself equal with princes, and by craftie suggestion got into

into his hands innumerable treasure: He forced little on Simonie, and was not pitiful, and stood affectionate in his own opinion: In open presence he would lie and seie untruth, and was double both in speech and meaning: He would promise much and performe little: He was vicious of his bodie, and gaue the clergie euil example." And it is one of the articles of his impeachment in Dr. Fiddes's collections, "That the said Lord Cardinal got a bull for the suppressing certain houses of religion, by his untrue *suggestion* to the pope."

A stronger argument hath been brought from the plot of Hamlet. Dr. Grey and Mr. Whalley assure us, that for this Shakespeare must have read *Saxo Grammaticus* in the original, for no Translation hath been made into any modern language. But the misfortune is that he did not take it from *Saxo* at all; a novel called the *hystorie of Hamlet* was his original: A fragment of which, in black letter, I have seen in the hands of a very curious and intelligent gentleman.

Mr. Farmer takes notice of the supposition that the Comedy of Errors is founded on the *Menæchmi*, which is (says he) notorious: Nor is it less so, that a translation of it by W. W. perhaps William Warner, the author of *Albion's England*, was extant in the time of Shakespeare*.

But the sheet-anchor holds fast: Shakespeare himself hath left some translations from Ovid.

Shakespeare was not the author of these translations, says Mr. Farmer, who proves them to have been written by Thomas Haywood. He proves likewise a book in prose, (in which are many quotations from the classics) ascribed to William Shakespeare, to have been written by William Stafford.

Mr. Farmer mentions many other instances concerning the learning of Shakespeare, with respect to the ancient languages, and makes several observations on his supposed knowledge of the modern ones.

We shall conclude with a curious circumstance relating to Shakespeare's acting the Ghost in his own *Hamlet*, in which he is said to have failed.

Dr. Lodge, says Mr. Farmer, who as well as his quondam colleague Greene, was for ever pestering the town with pamphlets, published one in the Year 1566, called "*Wits Miserie, and the worlds madnasse, discovering the devils incarnate of this age.*" One of these devils is Hate-vertue, who, says the doctor, "looks as pale as the visard of the Ghost, which cried so miserably at the theatre, like an oister-wife, *Hamlet Revenge.*"

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

The following benefaction to the Society of Lincoln's-inn not being universally known, it may be of some service to the young students of Oxford and Cambridge to make it public.

CHRISTOPHER Tancred, of Whixley, in the county of York, Esq; by lease and release, dated the 1st and 2d of June, 1711, conveyed his estate to trustees, upon trust, that they should, of the yearly rents, pay 50 l. a piece to four young persons of sixteen years of age, or more, when admitted to the said charity (natives of Great-Britain, of the religion of the church of England, and of such low abilities as not to be capable of obtaining the education directed by the said settlement without the assistance of such a charity) to be applied towards their education in the study of the common law at Lincoln's-inn; and the said sums are to be paid to the said four persons till they shall have taken their degrees of barrister of common law, and three years after.

The trustees appointed are as follows: The masters of Christ's and Caius Colleges, Cambridge.

The president of the College of Physicians.

The governors of Chelsea and Greenwich hospitals.

The treasurer of Lincoln's Inn.

The master of the Charter-house for the time being.

Mr. Tancred died the 25th of August, 1754, and the above charitable donation was confirmed by a decree made November 8, 1757, and the said trustees were incorporated by a private act of parliament, passed in the year 1762.

Your's,

T. D.

* This, we are told in the preface to Mr. Thornton's translation of the Comedies of Plautus, just published, is in the collection of Mr. Garrick, and is dated 1595.

Sung by Mr. LOWE, at MARYBONE GARDENS.

Free from the bustle Care and Strife, Of this short variegated life, Oh let me spend my days! In rural sweetness, with a friend, To whom my mind I may unbend, Nor censure heed or praise. Nor censure heed or praise.

II.

Riches bring cares—I ask not wealth,
 Let me enjoy but peace and health,
 I envy not the great:
 'Tis these alone can make me blest,
 The riches take of East and West,
 I claim not these or state.

III.

Tho' not extravagant nor near,
 But through the well spent choquer'd year,
 I'd have enough to live,
 To drink a bottle with a friend,
 Assist him in distress, ne'er lend,
 But rather freely give.

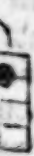
IV.

I too could wish, to sweeten life,
 A gentle kind good-natured wife,
 Young, sensible, and fair,
 One who could love but me alone,
 Prefer my cot to e'er a throne,
 And sooth my ev'ry care.

V.

Thus happy with my wife and friend,
 My life I chearfully would spend,
 With no vain thoughts oppress;
 If heaven has bliss for me in store,
 O grant me this, I ask no more,
 And I am truly blest!

b.



my



d,

A T A

A TABLE of Days to find the Distance from any one Day to any other, by one Subtraction only.

Days	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Octob.	Nov.	Dec.	Days
1	730.365	699.334	671.306	640.275	610.245	579.214	549.184	518.153	487.122	457.92	426.61	399.31	1
2	729.364	698.333	670.305	639.274	609.244	578.213	548.183	517.152	486.121	456.91	425.60	395.30	2
3	728.363	697.332	669.304	638.273	608.243	577.212	547.182	516.151	485.120	455.90	424.59	394.29	3
4	727.362	696.331	668.303	637.272	607.242	576.211	546.181	513.150	484.119	454.89	423.58	393.28	4
5	726.361	695.330	667.302	636.271	606.241	575.210	545.180	514.149	483.118	453.88	422.57	392.27	5
6	725.360	694.329	666.301	635.270	605.240	574.209	544.179	513.148	482.117	452.87	421.56	391.26	6
7	724.359	693.328	665.300	634.269	604.239	573.208	543.178	512.147	481.116	451.86	420.55	390.25	7
8	723.358	692.327	664.299	633.268	603.238	572.207	542.177	511.146	480.115	450.85	419.54	389.24	8
9	722.357	691.326	663.298	632.267	602.237	571.206	541.476	510.145	479.114	449.84	418.53	388.23	9
10	721.356	690.325	662.297	631.266	601.236	570.205	540.175	509.144	478.113	448.83	417.52	387.22	10
11	720.355	689.324	661.296	630.265	600.235	569.204	539.174	508.143	477.112	447.82	416.51	386.21	11
12	719.354	688.323	660.295	629.264	599.234	568.203	538.173	507.142	476.111	446.81	415.50	385.20	12
13	718.353	687.322	659.294	628.263	598.233	567.202	537.172	506.141	475.110	445.80	414.49	384.19	13
14	717.352	686.321	658.293	627.262	597.232	566.201	536.171	505.140	474.109	444.79	413.48	383.18	14
15	716.351	685.320	657.292	626.261	596.231	565.200	535.170	504.139	473.108	443.78	412.47	382.17	15
16	715.350	684.319	656.291	625.260	595.230	564.199	534.169	503.138	472.107	442.77	411.46	381.16	16
17	714.349	683.318	655.290	624.259	594.229	563.198	533.168	502.137	471.106	441.76	410.45	380.15	17
18	713.348	682.317	654.289	623.258	593.228	562.197	532.167	501.136	470.105	440.75	409.44	379.14	18
19	712.347	681.316	653.288	622.257	592.227	561.116	531.166	500.135	469.104	439.74	408.43	378.13	19
20	711.346	680.315	652.287	621.256	591.226	560.195	530.165	499.134	468.103	438.73	407.42	377.12	20
21	710.345	679.314	651.286	620.255	590.225	559.194	529.164	498.133	467.102	437.72	406.41	376.11	21
22	706.344	678.313	650.285	619.254	589.224	558.193	528.163	497.132	466.101	436.71	405.40	375.10	22
23	708.343	677.312	649.284	618.253	588.223	557.192	527.162	496.131	465.100	435.70	404.39	374.9	23
24	707.342	676.311	648.283	617.252	587.222	556.191	526.161	495.130	464.99	434.69	403.38	373.8	24

22	700.344	078.313	050.285	019.254	589.224	558.193	528.163	497.132	400.101	430.71	405.40	375.10	22
23	708.343	677.312	649.284	618.253	588.223	557.192	527.162	496.131	465.100	435.70	404.39	374.9	23
24	707.342	676.311	648.283	617.252	587.222	556.191	526.161	495.130	464.99	434.69	403.38	373.8	24
25	706.341	675.318	647.282	616.251	586.221	555.190	525.160	494.129	463.98	433.68	402.37	372.7	25
26	705.340	674.309	646.281	615.250	585.220	574.189	524.159	493.128	462.97	432.67	401.36	371.6	26
27	704.339	673.308	645.280	614.249	584.219	553.188	523.158	492.127	461.96	431.66	400.35	370.5	27
28	703.338	672.307	644.279	613.248	583.218	552.187	522.157	491.126	460.95	430.65	399.34	369.4	28
29	702.337	—	643.278	612.247	582.217	551.186	521.156	490.125	459.94	429.64	398.33	368.3	29
30	701.339	—	642.277	611.246	581.216	550.185	520.155	489.124	458.93	428.63	397.32	367.2	30
31	700.335	—	641.276	—	580.215	—	519.154	488.123	—	427.62	—	366.1	31

N. B. In this table at each day are two sets of Figures, as April 17 you have 624 and 259, parted with a point. Now suppose it were asked, how many days from April 17 to December 13? R. In the day *from which* always take the former figures; in the day *to which*, take the former figures, if they can be subtracted; if not, take the latter.



Thus from April 17 — 624
to Dec. 13 — 384

Answer 240 days.

Again, if the question were, how many days from the 9th of November to the 16th day of June? it would be thus:

From the 9th day of Nov. — 418
to the 16th day of June — 199

Answer — 219 days.

A month being an uncertain term, from 28 to 31 days; and a quarter of a year varying from 89 to 92 days; terms under a year are at present generally computed by days. And the year being only divisible into 5 parts of 73 days each, distances under a year are easiest found by this table.—If this be acceptable for two pages facing each other in your useful Magazine, it is at your service. And if it (till a better can be contrived) were printed in larger figures, to be hung up in every office, it would be of service to many others, as well as to

Your constant reader,

1767.

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Feb. 1767.

A TABLE of Days to find the Distance from any one Day to any other, by one Subtraction only.

Days	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Octob.	Nov.	Dec.	Days
1	730.365	699.334	671.306	640.275	610.245	579.214	549.184	518.153	487.122	457.92	426.61	399.31	1
2	729.364	698.333	670.305	639.274	609.244	578.213	548.183	517.152	486.121	456.91	425.60	395.30	2
3	728.363	697.332	669.304	638.273	608.243	577.212	547.182	516.151	485.120	455.90	424.59	394.29	3
4	727.362	696.331	668.303	637.272	607.242	576.211	546.181	515.150	484.119	454.89	423.58	393.28	4
5	726.361	695.330	667.302	636.271	606.241	575.210	545.180	514.149	483.118	453.88	422.57	392.27	5
6	725.360	694.329	666.301	635.270	605.240	574.209	544.179	513.148	482.117	452.87	421.56	391.26	6
7	724.359	693.328	665.300	634.269	604.239	573.208	543.178	512.147	481.116	451.86	420.55	390.25	7
8	723.358	692.327	664.299	633.268	603.238	572.207	542.177	511.146	480.115	450.85	419.54	389.24	8
9	722.357	691.326	663.298	632.267	602.237	571.206	541.476	510.145	479.114	449.84	418.53	388.23	9
10	721.356	690.325	662.297	631.266	601.236	570.205	540.175	509.144	478.113	448.83	417.52	387.22	10
11	720.355	689.324	661.296	630.265	600.235	569.204	539.174	508.143	477.112	447.82	416.51	386.21	11
12	719.354	688.323	660.295	629.264	599.234	568.203	538.173	507.142	476.111	446.81	415.50	385.20	12
13	718.353	687.322	659.294	628.263	598.233	567.202	537.172	506.141	475.110	445.80	414.49	384.19	13
14	717.352	686.321	658.293	627.262	597.232	566.201	536.171	505.140	474.109	444.79	413.48	383.18	14
15	716.351	685.320	657.292	626.261	596.231	565.200	535.170	504.139	473.108	443.78	412.47	382.17	15
16	715.350	684.319	656.291	625.260	595.230	564.199	534.169	503.138	472.107	442.77	411.46	381.16	16
17	714.349	683.318	655.290	624.259	594.229	563.198	533.168	502.137	471.106	441.76	410.45	380.15	17

it is at your service. And if it (till a better can be contrived) were printed in larger figures, to be hung up in every office, it would be of service to many others, as well as to

Your constant reader,

POETICAL ESSAYS.

ON FRIENDSHIP.

TOO oft in chusing friends we err,
By warm good-nature prest,
And in a dove-like form receive
A serpent to the breast.

External beauties strike the eye,
And such attractions wear,
We nothing but perfection see,
And rush into the snare.

No wonder that a pleasing face,
With winning manners join'd,
Are lov'd by those who cannot trace
The motions of the mind.

There must the lasting beauties lie,
Which never know decay,
For ev'ry charm, but those within,
Is swept by Time away.

Th'allurements of external charms,
Can ne'er deceive us long,
Affection may the union bind,
Esteem must make it strong.

A thousand, smiling, flow'ry paths,
To Friendship's temple lead;
But those who follow Virtue's steps,
Must happily succeed.

No Medium in Matrimony.

TO those whose breasts with quick sensa-
tions beat,
The marriage-state is ever more replete
With joys ecstatic, or with poignant pains,
Laging with equal tumult through the veins:
Such feeling pairs can never be at rest,
Supremely wretched, or supremely best;
Like heavy, dull, insipid couples, they
Twixt love and hate ne'er know a middle-
way.

VERSES to a Man of Pleasure.

THIS time, dear Charles, to quit a life,
Debauch'd—and take a prudent wife—
Leave off your Covent-Garden tricks,
And soberly in marriage fix.
From the nymphs of Drury-lane,
And join the Hymeneal train,
Quick, and wholesome virtue wed,
And take distemper'd vice to bed,
Who gives but short and fleeting joys,
And oft the vernal bloom destroys.
You gaze on Cælia's snowy arm,
With rapture, and conceive no harm;
You may on that, unconquer'd gaze;
When each beauty she displays,
Is far more prudent to retreat,
Than all her striking charms to meet.
She flourest in a luckless hour
You felt her fascinating power.
When sway despotic Cælia reigns,
She leads a thousand slaves in chains.

Feb. 1767.

Resistance boots not in her sight,
Your safety must depend on flight;
For if you come within her glance,
Your feet insensibly advance,
And then the most assiduous care,
Will not secure you from her snare.
The luring smile, the fondling kiss,
Is transport and ambrosial bliss:
Around, celestial scenes appear,
And sounds seraphic soothe the ear;
The touch'd alone can truly tell,
What joys within her *ceffus* dwell.

But come, my friend, disperse these dreams,
And nobly plan sublimer schemes;
Mere *passion* is a flutt'ring thing,
Of various ills the fruitful spring,
It oft unnerves the wise and brave,
And sinks the hero to a slave:
To soule'st deeds the soul excites,
And honest Fame's young blossoms blights;
Whene'er we follow wild *desire*,
Our guide is like that flutt'ring fire,
By which, misled, the trav'ler strays
Thro' rugged roads, and miry ways;
Condemn'd in dubious paths to roam,
Far from his vainly-wish'd-for home.
But friendship, like the solar ray,
Spreads all around the light of day;
With steady lustre shines, serene,
And gilda with joy each gloomy scene.

LOVE and FRIENDSHIP.

LOVE to the person is too oft confin'd,
But nobler friendship centers in the
mind;
That to no object settled, prone to change,
Is ever prompted by the wish to range;
This to one steady point directs the soul,
True as the trembling needle to the pole.
The *first* too oft is like the raging main,
When Boreas bellows with his restless train;
The *last* resembles it, unstill'd by storms,
When its smooth surface no rude blast de-
forms.

On ÆQUANIMITY.

IN grief despondence, levity in joy,
The mind's composure will alike destroy;
If we are too dejected, too elate,
Or in a prosp'rous, or distressful state,
We lose the *moral ballance* in the breast,
And Peace no more builds there her downy
nest.
When Fortune wears her most alluring face,
We oft are melted in the soft embrace;
Which gives us up to sorrow and to shame,
For dim is then bright Reason's friendly
flame,
And oft when frowning fate is most severe,
By strength of mind its horrors disappear.
The various shocks of fate however rude,
Are all to be o'ercome by fortitude.

An

An even temper is a coat of mail, [prevail;
'Gainst which no darts, but those of Death,
The mind collected, steady and serene,
In ev'ry gay, in ev'ry gloomy scene,
The common-ills of life with flummery's beams,
Ner sinks beneath its pleasures, or its cares.

PROLOGUE to a New Comedy called the Per-
plexities. (See p. 72.)

Mr. Beard enters hastily.

I Speak a prologue!—What strange whim,
I wonder,
Could lead the author into such a blunder?—
I ask'd the man as much—but he (poor devil!)
Fancied a manager might make you civil.
“Garrick (says he) can with a prologue tame
The critic's rage—Why can't you do the same!”
Because (quoth I) the case is diff'rent quite;
Garrick, you know, can prologues speak, and
write;

If, like that Roscius, I could write and speech it,
I might command applause, and not beseech it;
But, sure, for one who, all his live-long days,
Has dealt in crotchets, minims, and sol-fa's,
A singer, to stand forth in wit's defence,
And plead 'gainst sound the solemn cause of
sense;

Persuade an audience that a play has merit,
Without a single air to give it spirit;
'Tis so much out of character—so wrong—
No prologue, sir, for me, unless in song.

The same (quoth I) you poets reap
And all your gains are owing,
To sounds that even measure keep,
And stanzas smoothly flowing:

But me the lyre would better suit
Than verses of Apollo;
The fiddle, hautboy, horn, or flute,
I'm always us'd to follow.

“Sir (says he) you'll mar
My verse and meaning too.”——
Sir, must I turn fool,
To humour such as you?

I'll sing it if you please——
“Sing!” cries he in a huff,
Of you and your sol-fa's
The town has had enough.——

Oh! then I bounc'd and swore——
Was I much to-blame?
Had you been in my place,
Why you'd have done the same.

If for old-fashion'd tunes he's not too nice,
I'd give him fifty of 'em in a trice,
With words more fitted to his purpose here,
Than all the rhimes he'd jingle in a year.
He challeng'd me to shew a single sample
Of what I bragg'd—I did—as for example:

The scene is prepar'd, the critics are met,
The judges all rang'd—a terrible show:
Ere trial begins, the prologue's a debt,
A debt on demand—so take what we owe.

And this is the way, Mr. Author,
To trick a plain muse up with art,
In modish fal-lals you must cloathe her
And warm a cold critic's hard heart.
With a fal-lal-lal, &c.

Wherefore I thus intreat, with due submission
Between the bard and me you'd make decision
The whole now on your arbitration we
And prologues, henceforward shall surely
drest,

In what mode soever your taste shall
Which none of us dare deny

For, howe'er cruel critics and wittings
sneer,
That at times I, alas! somewhat
If to you, my best friends, I e'er turn a
ear,

May you your indulgence do

Then for his sake and mine (for we
both in a fright)

Till a treat of more grāt shall your pal-
delight,
Let a poor humble comedy please you
night;

Which surely you will not do

EPILOGUE, Spoken by Mrs. MATTOCK

A Y!—ay!—they're at it—in a dainty
“Have you the Epilogue?”——“No
have you?”

(Miss Macklin and Miss Wilford then
mean)

“I!—I don't know that any has been se-
“Lud! where's the author?—I'm in
fright!”

“The author, child?—not ventur'd her
“night.”

“What shall we do, my dear?”——“I can
“guess.”

To palliate this ridiculous distress,
Will you permit me to apologize
For this hard tax on new form'd comedies
In short these epilogues are grown so tri-
So few the subjects left whereon to write
So few the authors with this knack end
Perhaps my nonsense may be quite as good
I've been in front—and, if with leave
I'll give my inferences from this play.

* The beauteous Marg'ret of the
house,

To lower the grandeur of despotic spo-
Has taught the ladies in true comic vein
Rules to maintain, and use, their pow-
men.

My hints (altho' in homelier style than
To you, ye Lords of Nature, I'll disclose
Would you, big potentates, thro-
your lives,

Preserve obedient sisters, daughters, w-
Avoid Henriquez' faults—be never pro-
Distrustful, jealous, arrogant, or loud
Where'er we go, whate'er we do, or
Make it your rule—to give us our own

* See Mr. Garrick's Epilogue to the Earl of Warwick.

either attempt to lead us, nor restrain,
let us have the length of all the rein;
shoppings, auctions, jauntings, or quadrille,
ave us to spend, and lose what'er we will;
all our fay'rite foibles take their course,
every breather has some hobby horse)
with whatsoever whims or freaks you meet,
let your words and looks alike be sweet—
! when thus left to our own tempers free,
the sweetest creatures in the world are we!—
Hence this important maxim is defin'd,
wise ones, keep it ever in your mind—
women never frown, if never teased.
always humoured,—we are always
pleased.

PROLOGUE to the Fairy Favour, a
Masque, performed, for the first Time, at the
Theatre Royal in Covent-Garden, on Thurs-
day last, before their Majesties and his Royal
Highness the Prince of Wales.

By a FAIRY.

FAVOUR'D mortals! ye, whose eyes
Pervade our nightly mysteries,
old ye taste the simple scene,
be sure your bosoms be serene;
not cruel frown or sneer
be the Fairy-revels near!
fear, and obey our great command,
look and dread this magic wand!
the mighty power herein contain'd
is of old have well explain'd.
Thus I charm box, gallery, pit!
gent and attentive sit:
our errors very blind,
our endeavours very kind;
all our fancies disappear.
timely lost, in empty air.

PROLOGUE to the ENGLISH MER-
CHANT.

Spoken by Mr. KING.

EACH year how many English visit France,
To learn the language, and to learn to
dance!
at Dover Cliffs and Calais, in July,
how thick the birds of passage fly!
weather fops in swarms, fresh-water
sailors,
mantua-makers, milliners and taylor's.
hard too made a trip; and Island'ers say,
right home among some more run goods,
a play:
on this quay, prepar'd t' unload his cargo,
the freight you lay not an embargo.
What am I branded for a smuggler?"
cries
little Bayer, with anger in his eyes.
English poets, English merchants made,
the whole world of letters fairly trade:
with the rich stores of antient Rome and
Greece,
duty free, may fill their piece:
like Columbus, cross th' Atlantic ocean,
set Peru and Mexico in Motion;

"Turn *Cherokees* and *Catabaws* to shape;"
"Or sail for wit and humour to the Cape.

Is there a weaver here from *Spittal Fields*?
To his award our author fairly yields.
The pattern, he allows, is not quite new,
And he imports the raw materials too.

Come whence they will, from *Lyons*, *Genoa*,
Rome, [loom.
'Tis *English* silks when wrought in *English*
Silks! he recants; and owns, with lowly
mind,
His manufacture is a coarser kind.
Be it drab, drugget, flannel, doily, frieze,
Rug, or whatever winter-wear you please,
So it have leave to rank in any class,
Pronounce it *English stuff*, and let it pass!

EPILOGUE,

Written by DAVID GARRICK, Esq;

Enter Lady Alton (*Mrs. Abington*) in a Pas-
sion; Spatter (*Mr. King*) following.

L. Alton. I'LL hear no more, thou wretch!
—Attend to reason!

A woman of my rank;—'tis petty treason!
Hear reason, blockhead! reason!—what is
that?

Bid me wear pattens, and a high-crown'd hat!
Won't you be gone!—what want you? what's
your view?

Spatter. Humbly to serve the tuneful nine
in you.—

I must invoke you—

L. Alton. —I renounce such things;
No Phœbus now, but vengeance sweeps the
strings;

My mind is discord all!—I scorn, detest
All human kind!—you more than all the rest.

Spatter. I humbly thank you, Ma'am,—
but weigh the matter.

L. Alton. I won't hear reason! and I hate
you, Spatter!

Myself, and ev'ry thing—

Spatter. —That I deny:
You love a little mischief, so do I;
And mischief I have for you.—

L. Alton. How, where, when?
Will you stab Falbridge?

Spatter. Yes, Ma'am—with my Pen.
L. Alton. Let loose, my Spatter, till to
death you've stung 'em,

That green-ey'd monster, jealousy among 'em.
Spatter. To dash at all, the spirit of my
trade is,

Men, women, children, parsons, lords and
There will be danger. [ladies.

L. Alton And there shall be pay—
Take my purse Spatter! [Gives it him.

Spatter. In an honest way,
[Smiles and takes it.

L. Alton. Should my lord beat you—
Spatter. Let them laugh that win.

For all my bruises, here's *Gold-beater's skin*
[Chinks the purse.

N 2

L. Alton

L. Alton. Nay, should he kill you!

Spatter. Ma'am!

L. Alton. My kindness meant
To pay your kindness with a monument!

Spatter. Your kindness, lady, takes away
my breath;
We'll stop, with your good leave on this side
death.

L. Alton. Attack Amelia, both in verse
and prose:

You wits can make a nettle of a rose.

Spatter. A stinging nettle for his lord-
ship's breast;

And to my stars and *dasses* leave the rest.
I'll make 'em miserable, never fear;
Pout in a month, and part in half a year.—
I know my genius, and can trust my plan;—
I'll break a woman's heart with any man.

L. Alton. Thanks, thanks, dear Spatter!
be severe and bold!

Spatter. No qualms of conscience with a
purse of gold;
Tho' pill'ries threaten, and tho' crabsticks fall,
Your's are my heart, soul, pen, ears, bones,
and all. [Exit Spatter.

Lady Alton alone.

Thus to the winds at once my cares I scatter—
O 'tis a charming rascal, this same Spatter!
His precious mischief makes the storm subside!
My anger, thank my stars! all rose from pride!
Pride should belong to us alone of fashion;
And let the mob take love, that vulgar pas-
sion—Love, pity, tenderness, are only made
For poets, Abigails, and folks in trade;
Some cits about their *feelings* make a fuss,—
And some are better bred—who live with us—
How low Lord Falbridge is, he takes a wife,
To love and cherish, and be fix'd for life!
Thinks marriage is a comfortable state,
No pleasure like a *various tete-a-tete*!

Do our lords justice, for I would not wrong 'em,
There are not many such poor souls among 'em.
Our turtles from the town will fly with speed,
And I'll foretell the vulgar life they'll lead.
With love and ease grown fat, they face all
weather, [gether:

And, farmers both, trudge arm in arm to-
Now view their flock, now in their nursery
prattle,

For ever with their children, or their cattle,
Like the dull mill-horse in one round they
keep;

They walk, talk, fondle, dine, and fall asleep;
Their custom always in the afternoon—

He bright as *Sol*, and she the *chaste full moon*!
Wak'd with their coffee, madam first begins,
She rubs her eyes, his lordship rubs his thins;
She sips, and smirks;—"Next week's our
wedding-day,

Married seven years!—and ev'ry hour (*yawns*)
more gay!"

True, Emmy (cries my lord—the blessing lies
Our hearts in ev'ry thing (*yawns*) so sympa-
thize!"

The day thus spent, my lord for music calls;
He thrums the bass, to which my lady squalls;

The children join, which so delights the
ninnies,

The brats seem all *Guarduccis, Lovatins*.

—What means this qualm—why, fore, whil-
I'm despising,

That vulgar passion, *envy*, is not rising!
O no!—*Contempt* is struggling to burst out—
I'll give it vent at lady Scalp'em's route.

[Exit *basil*]

Account of Love in the City.

Barnacle,	Mr. Dunstall.
Cockney,	Mr. Gibson.
Watt,	Mr. Dibden.
Sightly,	Mr. Du-Bellamy.
Wagg,	Mr. Shuter.
Spruce,	Mr. Mattocks.
Miss La Blond,	Mrs. Thompson.
Miss Molly Cockney,	Mrs. Green.
Penelope,	Miss Brickler.
Priscilla Tomboy	Mrs. Mattocks.

COCKNEY, a rich grocer in Cheap-
side, being desirous of marrying his daughter
Penelope to a nobleman, Spruce, a young
mercator, personates a viscount, and, by the
assistance of his friend Wagg, an attorney
who assumes the character of a colonel, passes
upon the citizen as an actual nobleman.
Spruce really loves, and is tenderly beloved
by Penelope; but the unaccountable passion
which her father entertains for nobility, re-
ndering it unlikely to procure his consent,
is forced to this little stratagem; and not suc-
ceeds himself, but his friend Wagg is for-
tunate enough to captivate a ridiculous
cousin of the grocer, Miss Molly, who affects
to be a fine lady, and lives at the west end
of the town, on a fortune of seven or eight
thousand pounds.

We must, however, consider that
grocer's son and Miss Priscilla Tomboy
the principal characters in the piece.—
Tomboy is a West-Indian of great fortune
but extremely ignorant and intriguing upon
the guardianship of Barnacle, brother-in-law
to Cockney, and lodging in Cockney's house.
Watt, Cockney's son, by the advice of his
father, makes love to Miss Tomboy,
unsuccessfully, as Miss has fixed her affec-
tion on Sightly, a lieutenant of foot, whom
he accidentally became acquainted with at
La Blond's, a millener in the neighbourhood.
This Mr. Sightly having waited upon Bar-
nacle to obtain his consent to marry Miss Tom-
boy, the guardian, who disapproves of the
match, locks her up at Cockney's, where
the greatness of his fortune and his intention
of leaving it to Cockney's family, gives him
an unlimited authority.—Miss, upon being
thus disagreeably confined, and burning to
come at her lover Sightly, pretends a passion
for Watt, and agrees to go off with him to the
country; but Sightly having received intelligence
of the scheme, is to meet them in the

take Miss Tomboy from him; this scheme accordingly executed, and miss is kept out whole night: Barnacle being informed his nephew's design to marry Miss Tomboy, so much offended, that he gives her to the man of her heart, and he himself marries Miss La Blond, who had been forsaken Watt, intending to consider none of his re-

lations in his will but his niece Penelope. The actors in general did great justice to their characters. Mrs. Mattocks was inimitable; Mr. Mattocks and Mr. Dunfall remarkably excellent: nor can we forget the performance of Penelope, who, notwithstanding all the terrors of a first appearance, discovered much taste and great sensibility.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

FRIDAY, Jan. 30.

BEING the anniversary of the murder of Charles I. the bishop of Oxford preached before the House of Lords, and Dr. Porteous before the Commons.

SATURDAY, 31.

Mr. Paterfon's plan, for the improvement of the city, was approved of, at a court of common-council. (See p. 41.)

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

Mr. John Cartwright, knight, resigned his office, as alderman of Cripplegate-ward.

FRIDAY, 6.

Mr. James Esdaile, knight, one of the sheriffs, was chosen alderman of Cripplegate-ward.

SATURDAY, 7.

Two barns, with stabling, were consumed by fire, at Camberwell, and two horses perished in the flames.

A house fell down, next the gateway of Saracen's Head inn, on Snowhill, by which accident a woman and her child were killed.

FRIDAY, 13.

Sheriffs appointed by his majesty, in 1767.

Essex. Charles Pye, Esq; Bedf. Charles Pye, Esq; Buck. Matthew Knapp, Esq; Chesh. Thomas Lutwidge, Esq; Chesh. Sir John Holt, Bart. Camb. and Hunt. John Threlkote, Esq; Cornw. John Carew, Esq; Dorset. James Hamblyn, Esq; Dorset. William Threlkote, Esq; Derb. John Twigg, Esq; Glouc. Thomas Fitch, Esq; Glouc. Edmund Pye, Esq; Hertf. Samuel Whitbread, Esq; Heref. John Pebloe Birch, Esq; Kent. Thomas Wharman, Esq; Leicest. Joseph Cra-mer, Esq; Linc. Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart. Northamp. Thomas John Medlicot Esq; Northamp. Sir John Hilton Lawson, Esq; Northamp. Sir John Langham, Bart. Norf. Crisp Molineux, Esq; Notting. Sir Gervas Clifton, Esq; Oxf. William Ledwell, Esq; Rutl. Ridlington, Esq; Shrop. Thomas Otter, Esq; Som. William Provis, Esq; Staff. Mainwaring, Esq; Suff. William Mainwaring, Esq; Southamp. Tristram Huddlestone, Esq; Surry, John Durand, Esq; Warw. James Wood, Esq; Warw. Egerton Ba-

got, Esq; Worcest. Sir Herbert Perrott Packington, bart. Wiltsh. Edward Goddard, Esq; Yorksh. Thomas Arthington, Esq;

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon. Morris Jervis, Esq; Carm. Rees Prytherch, jun. Esq; Card. Richard Morgan, Esq; Glam. Edward Powell, Esq; Pemb. Council Williams, Esq; Rad. Sir John Meredith, Knt.

NORTH WALES.

Angl. Hugh Williams, Esq; Carn. Edward Lloyd, Esq; Denb. John Davies, Esq; Flint. Philip Lloyd Fletcher, Esq; Merion. Thomas Kiffin, Esq; Montg. William Pugh, Esq;

TUESDAY, 17.

William Collinson and Timothy Iredale, were executed at Tyburn. (See p. 41.)

THURSDAY, 19.

John Shakespeare, Esq; upon the close of the scrutiny, was declared duly elected alderman of Aldgate ward, in the room of the late alderman Cracraft. (See p. 42.)

FRIDAY, 20.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when William Patterson, for horse stealing; Benjamin Hudson and Joseph Guy, a negro, for highway robberies, received sentence of death: Thirty-three to be transported for seven years, four to be whipped, and three were branded.

Lately was heard before Dr. Hay, Dean of the arches court of Canterbury, at Doctors Commons, a very remarkable cause, between a gentleman of fortune and a young lady to whom he was some time since married in a private house, or room, in Scotland. The single question before the court, and upon which the cause turned, was this, Whether the marriage in Scotland (as the young lady was then under age) was binding on the gentleman or not? When, after many learned arguments made use of by the civilians on both sides, the judge was clearly of opinion that the marriage was good in law, and pronounced accordingly: That marriages celebrated in Scotland do not come within the act of parliament made in 1754 to prevent clandestine marriages.—It is remarkable, this is the first cause of this nature tried and determined since the act took place, which perhaps may eventually

eventually turn out to be a precedent for all the rest of the Scotch marriages.

It appears from the report lately delivered to the court of common-council of London, by the committee appointed in 1756, to enquire into the right of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, to the hospitals of St. Bartholomew, Christ, St. Thomas, Bridewell, and Bethlem; and whether the right has, in any instance, been given up, or taken away:

"That by three authentic instruments, the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, are the grantees of the hospitals and their revenues, and have the sole power of governing them.

That the right has never been given up or taken away, except during the troubles, and while the judgment upon the information in Quo-Warranto remained in force.

That the present governors act only by an authority referable to, and derived from the right of the city. But,

That though the common council, as representing the city, might have exercised the right of government at first; yet the lord mayor and aldermen very soon took upon them the sole management of the charities.

That the word commonalty seems in some records to signify not the court of common council, but the citizens at large.

That in the fourth year of Philip and Mary some orders, which had been before made, were revived by the court of aldermen; which orders seem to be the true constitution of the hospitals. There were to be sixty-six governors at least, fourteen aldermen, and fifty-two grave commoners, citizens, and freemen, four of whom were to be scriveners. They were to be elected, at a general court, on St. Matthew's day, and to continue in office two years; and the election was to be ratified, or reformed by the next court of aldermen. These orders were attended to till 1615; but after the troubles, though the aldermen asserted their right of government, and declared that no un-freeman should be chosen a governor, yet nothing farther was done, except that they kept up the form of the beadles giving up their slaves on St. Matthew's day, and preserved a respectable footing as individuals, by confining the presidency to aldermen, and constituting all the aldermen governors without election."

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S I R, New Burlington-street, Jan. 28th 1760.
'Lest my feelings should deprive me of utterance, or my tongue fail to do justice to the sentiments of my heart, I must express the favour of you, Sir, to present to the court of common-council my humble duty and grateful acknowledgment of the unexpressed (I must not say undeserved) honour they have lately been pleased to do me. Such kindness of my weak but sincere endeavours to promote the ornament, convenience and prosperity of this great city, is a noble instance of candour and condescension, and (if I may say so) any incitements to my duty) would lay me under the strongest obligation to persevere in a conduct so highly honoured with their approbation.

Your friendship for me will suggest to my imagination much more than I am able to express, will prompt you to do me full justice, and will believe me when I subscribe myself,

Sir, Your most faithful,
And most humble servant,

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Addresses have been graciously received from the king, from the synod at New York, from the council of Maryland and that of Virginia.

The banks at Wilbech have been raised by the thaw and a great track of land overflowed.

A remarkable experiment in husbandry was tried last spring, by one Mr. Carpenter of Cheltenham. In the beginning of April he sowed about six acres with wheat, which turned out an exceeding good crop, and was fit to reap within nine days of that season the usual time. The land was a light soil, and had been laid down with clover, which were fed off with sheep during the winter.

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the 19th ult. came on at the lying-in at Dublin, a most remarkable trial, ended on a suggestion made by George Port, Esq; of the idiotcy of Nicholas earl of Ely. The examination of was employed five days; and on Satur- the 24th, the earl of Ely was himself examined by the commissioners and jurors, in presence of the said George Rochfort, two counsel on the part of the earl; after an examination of three quarters of an hour and upwards, the jurors without returned their verdict, That Nicho- earl of Ely, is not an idiot, or of d mind. The commissioners unani- approved the verdict, and have re- the inquisition into the high court of

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In the quality of mediator of their differ- ences, you cannot possibly have a right to abridge the freedom of a state, which, small as it is, never surrendered its liberties; nor can you be justified in overturning a consti- tution you have solemnly guaranteed.

“ It behoves me therefore as a monarch, and as a christian, and a protestant (with the suffering Genevans) to expect and require of you to relinquish a measure so derogatory to your glory, as that of besieging and op- pressing this unhappy republic.

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The following, we are assured, is a Translation of the Letter sent to Dr. Heberden, from St. John's College, Cambridge, on Occasion of the Doctor's Presents to that Society of an Ob- servatory, and Astronomical Instruments.

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THE favours we have received from you are so numerous and signal, that if jus- tice did not call upon us to acknowledge our obligations, the satisfaction we feel in the recital of them would not suffer us to be silent. The lustre of those qualities which must en- dear you to your country and to posterity, is reflected back upon ourselves. You will not, therefore, be surprized, if while the ingenuous and virtuous part of society are rivals for a share in your esteem, this university and college look upon the contest with an eye of jealousy, and are impatient to claim you for their own. Your removal into the polite world, and uncommon eminence in your pro- fession, have not induced you to forget the place of your former residence. Time and absence have not lessened your regard for it. No one of our numerous body, on any occa- sion of illness, has known the want of ad- vice; the best the greatest could desire: And to these private acts of kindness, so often shewn to each of us in particular, you have now ad- ded the most public and permanent memorials of your friendship for us all. Memorials which, if we consider the person from whom they come, the judiciousness with which they are chosen, the magnificence of the presents, or the manner of conferring them, challenge every sentiment of affection and gratitude. The only thing wanting to the completion of our plan, and the cultivation of science in its noblest branch, is given us by you: And how, sir, have you given it? Not in the form of a bequest, or at the suit of some potent advocate; but freely, unsolicited, in the full enjoyment of health and domestic happiness.

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And thus, by supplying in your favourite college a defect lamented in all, you have conferred on us the peculiar distinction of pursuing philosophy by the sure road of EXPERIMENT and OBSERVATION. The imperfection of the instruments employed in the last age was regretted by the great philosopher; nor would the most compleat have answered their end while there was no place prepared for their reception. We are now happy in the possession of every advantage; we may please ourselves with the rational hope of extending our discoveries; and conducting them in the method which reflects so much honour on its illustrious inventor. The increasing ardour of our younger members already shews the good effect of your favours, and it will be, as it has been, our peculiar care to apply and improve them.

It is needless to add, that the master and seniors, moved with such continual endeavours to promote the prosperity of the college, rejoice in every instance of your happiness: They unite in the most cordial wishes, that you may long enjoy those honours, which the public voice has given you; and, were it not mislaid, would always give to genius joined with virtue.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, January 19. All the Genevans, who upon being summoned before our lieutenant general of the police, refused to sign the plan of pacification proposed by the mediating ministers, are to leave Paris in 24 hours, and the kingdom in three weeks. Such is the consequence of an independent nation's admitting any foreign state to guaranty any regulation they may think fit to make amongst themselves!

Paris January 24. Some of the religious communities in Spain having formerly found means to evade the payment of the tenths, imposed upon the estates of the clergy in that kingdom; his catholick majesty has issued a declaration, whereby they are condemned to pay up all their arrears of that tax, from the year 1606.

Madrid, Jan. 13. The king, who hath nothing more at heart than the rendering his states flourishing, earnestly endeavours to excite therein a love for the sciences and the fine arts. As the library of the escorial doubtless contains an inestimable treasure in manuscripts, a great number of which has never yet been published, his majesty has ordered accurate catalogues of them to be prepared for the press. An impression of the first volume of the catalogue of Arabick manuscripts is already finished, and another will be published soon, together with a catalogue of those in Greek and Latin.

Though we have few accounts of it directly from Spain itself, yet their court, it seems, are making more free with the power of the pope in their dominions, than they have ever done since the reign of the emperor Charles V. as appears from the following extract of a letter from Rome dated January 5, 1767.

—“It is talked here, that the king of Spain is taken up in carrying on a vigorous process, not only against the jesuits, but also against the jesuitical court of Rome; that he has assembled a number of divines, and other proper persons, to consider whether he might not lawfully prohibit all applications to Rome for dispensations, &c. and appropriate the whole managment and decision of such matters to his own bishops: That this question being determined in the affirmative he hath caused a book to be written and printed in the Spanish language, for a standing proof and defence of his conduct on this occasion; and being resolved to satisfy others, as well as his own people, of the solidity of those reasons which have prevailed upon him to do this, he has ordered that book to be translated into Italian, whereby it will become more public to the world, and be read by those whom it may more particularly concern, and by the generality, at least, of the more southern parts of Europe. Prince Charles is still in these parts, though by no means on any good terms with this court.

Petersburg, Jan. 9. The empress has resolved that the laws of the empire shall be reduced, and a new code made. The 30th of last month she went to the senate, and signed the manifesto concerning this design, and made some other dispositions, relative to the establishment of the commission which is to be charged with this reduction. The senate, sensible of this new mark of her majesty's attention to the advancement of the public good, went on the 2th of this month to the palace, and returned her thanks for the same.

Warsaw, Jan. 15. A report prevails that the court of Petersburg, little satisfied at the manner with which the late diet explained the pretensions of the Greeks, and protestants, has ordered Prince Repnin, her ambassador, to solicit the king to call an extraordinary diet, that this object may be again brought on the tapis, and definitively settled. In the mean time letters from Lithuania inform that some new regiments of Russian troops are in march to join those already in the neighbourhood, under gen. count de Soltykoff.

ERRATA. p. 27, for *here* produced r. *be* produced. For *those* three persons, r. *with* three persons. For *examining therupon*, examining *the reason*.

☞ The consequences of a forced marriage, is too incorrect and has nothing more than common in it. The letter to the author of the Appeal will be considered by our next. The lists, bills of mortality and catalogue of books; with extracts and remarks, will be continued in our next.